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Six lines or less	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
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Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday, July 24, 1862.

NOTICE.

We have not the time nor the inclination, to dun personally, a large number of persons who have unsettled accounts upon our books of several years standing. We shall, therefore, from day to day, without respect to persons, place into the hands of a Justice for collection, all accounts of over two years standing. All those who wish to save expense, will do well to give us a call.

Company D, 49th Regiment.

Last week, in giving the roll of officers and men of Capt. Campbell's company, we omitted in part of our issue, a large number of names. Of course the omission was not intentional, and we republish the roll this week as furnished by the Captain.

HEADQUARTERS, SMITH'S DIVISION, July 3, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER.

Officers commanding Brigades and district Corps are requested to cause a correct roll of all officers and men who are on the field this day, to be made.

The Brigadier General commanding is anxious that the names should be preserved as records of men, who, not only in action, but by successive and fatiguing marches have shown what patriotism and endurance can effect in a righteous cause.

These officers and men Brig. General Smith regards as refined gold, and he requests that these rolls be sent to the Executives of their respective States.

By Order of Brig. General SMITH.
(Signed) L. D. H. CURRIE, A. A. G.

The following is the roll of the officers and men of Company D, 49th P. V., furnished in obedience to the foregoing order.

Captain—J. D. Campbell.
2d. Lieut.—F. Y. McDonald.

SERGEANTS.

A. C. Greenland, T. D. Hoffman, S. M. McMurtrie.

CORPORALS.

J. J. Cromer, David Megahan, T. H. McFarland, J. D. Cunningham, Alfred H. Clark.

PRIVATES.

William Barnaile, Isaac F. Beamer, Amos Bumgardner, Hance Campbell, George W. Cromer, Robert A. Couch, Christian Couts, George Eckert, John Eby, John B. Hamden, John J. Hight, Geo. W. Hazzard, Geo. W. M'Call, *John S. M'Call, John J. Moore, John Morningstar, James M'Curdy, Edmund Miller, Jacob E. Nale, Wm. Nale, C. A Newingham, F. H. Price, Daniel Prough, James Ambrose, Calvin Patterson, W. K. Rahm, Arthur Rogers, Oliver S. Rumbarger, Wm. Sowders, Thad. P. Stephens, J. L. Shugart, Alfred Swope, G. A. Westbrook, Robt. S. Westbrook, J. M. David, Wm. Miller, Geo. W. Wills.

* Since died from the effects of the fatigue and exposure.

Besides those above named there are several upon detached duty, who remained at their posts.

The following is a list of the casualties in Company D, 49th Regiment P. V., during the recent battles near Richmond:

Killed—Travanian Gray.

WOUNDED.

Sergt. A. C. Greenland, slightly.
Corpl. Alfred Clark, slightly.

PRIVATES.

Henry Gray, severely; Samuel S. Dixon, severely, not dangerously; R. S. Westbrook, slightly; Isaac F. Beamer, slightly; Jacob C. Beck, slightly.

MISSING.

Henry Gray (wounded), Anthony White (wounded by accident), Samuel Funk (sick).

These parties had been sent to the rear, but could not be brought away for want of transportation.

J. D. C.

The brave boys of Company D, have seen much hard service. They were under fire almost every day for a week, and they behaved well. All honor to the brave boys of Huntingdon county.

The Postage Stamp Currency.

The law making the different denominations of postage stamps a legal tender, will go into effect on the 1st of August. They are already freely circulating in the way of change. This will do away with all necessity for shinplasters, and are better than anything the banks or other corporations could put out, as they will be at par all over the country. Postmasters will be authorized to issue them for Treasury notes, and redeem them in the same way, so that there will be no fear of accumulating upon our hands. The stamps, which will be issued on the 1st of August, will be printed on stout paper, without having their backs gummed, and may be described as follows: The *five-cent* are chocolate color, with the head of Jefferson; the *ten-cent* green, with the head of Washington; the *twelve-cent* black, with like head; the *twenty-four* lilac, with same head; the *thirty* yellow, with head of Franklin; the *ninety* blue, with portrait of Washington as a young general. The *threes* it is unnecessary to describe.

This excellent plan of supplying change will put a stop to hoarding small coin, and soon bring down the premium.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVIII. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 30, 1862. NO. 8.

THE AIM OF THE REBELS.

By this time the People of the Loyal States ought to be well apprised of the aim and object of the South in rebelling against the best Government in the world. If any still suppose that it was the Tariff—the Negro—or any Grievances under which they groaned for half a century patiently or forbearingly, until hope had become a phantom, and resistance for existence the only remedy—we pity their ignorance, their credulity, or their prejudices in setting their faces, in the full light of heaven, against facts as incontrovertible as they are prominent and manifold. Gen. Jackson thoroughly understood, as early as 1833, the feeling and purposes of the traitors when they attempted, during his administration, to effect what they are now employing their uttermost energies in attempting to accomplish, to wit: *their Independence from the rest of the Union.* The plausible grievances put forth in the shape of the Tariff and the Negro, by which they were enabled for a long series of years to hold possession of the Government, enrich themselves from its treasury, and at the same time preparing deliberately for destroying it as soon as it should be wrested from their hands—were the merest pretences, too transparent to blind any observing man to their real intentions. Jackson understood them, and warned us to the true nature of these demonstrations. It was the Tariff in 1833; he said it would be Slavery next; and if that failed, something else equally false, calculated to aid them in their damnable scheme.

The South proper, has long been, there is abundant proof to show, opposed to our present form of Government. They are opposed to the principles enunciated in the Declaration of Independence, and the Democratic-Republican Institutions flowing therefrom. They desire to establish an aristocracy, if not a monarchy, in which the few shall rule the many; to recognize an order of nobility, and only two classes, the rich and poor; annul universal suffrage, and cause everybody and everything to bend to the governing few, without questioning, and without the power to resist.

To show, in very few words, that this consummation is the very foundation of the rebellion, and that we have the record to prove what we say, it is only necessary to quote from a late number of De Bow's *Review*, which, for many years was published in Washington up to the breaking out of the war, and which was always regarded as the organ of the Southern Aristocracy. It says:

"The real civilization of a country is in its aristocracy. The masses are moulded into soldiers and artisans by intellect, just as matter and the elements of nature are made into telegraphs and steam engines. The poor, who labor all day, are too tired at night to study books. If you make them learned they soon forget all that is not necessary in the common transaction of life."

"To make an aristocrat in the future, *we must sacrifice a thousand paupers.* Yet we would by all means make them—make them prominent, too, by laws *of entail and primogeniture.*"

"*Nobody feels degraded by paying respect and admiration to a nobleman.*"

"*The right to govern resides in a very small minority; the duty to obey is inherent in the great mass of mankind.*"

"There is nothing to which the South entertains so great a dislike as suffrage. Wherever foreigners settle together in large numbers, there universal suffrage will exist."

"An aristocracy is patriarchal, paternal, and representative. The feudal barons of England were next to the fathers the most perfect representative government. The king and barons represented everybody, *because everybody belonged to them.*"

"The real contest of to-day is not simply between the North and South; but to determine whether for ages to come our Government shall partake more of the form of monarchies or of more liberal forms (of liberal governments.")

"All government begins with usurpation and is continued by force."

These extracts, which every one can read for himself, exhibit the real sentiments of the Southern Aristocracy, and the end they hoped to accomplish by instigating the masses of the people among them, through the most atrocious misrepresentations, to take up arms against their country and countrymen, when the only result in the event of their success would prove to be their own perpetual degradation. —*Germantown Telegraph.*

OFFICIAL ORDERS.

The following orders have been issued in this Department for its government:

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 5.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 18, 1862.—Hereafter, as far as practicable, the troops of this command will subsist upon the country in which their operations are carried on. In all cases supplies for this purpose will be taken by the officer to whose department they properly belong, under the orders of the commanding officer of the troops for whose use they are intended. Vouchers will be given to the owners, stating on their face that they will be payable at the conclusion of the war, upon sufficient testimony being produced that such owners had been loyal citizens of the United States since the date of the vouchers.

Whenever it is known that supplies can be furnished in any district of the country where the troops are to operate, the use of trains for carrying subsistence will be dispensed with as far as possible.

By command of Major-Gen. Pope.
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel,
A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 6.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA, Washington, July 18th, 1862.—Hereafter in all operations of the cavalry forces in this command, no supply or baggage trains of any description will be used, unless so stated specially in the order for the movement.

Two days' cooked rations will be carried on the persons of the men, and all villages and neighborhoods through which they pass will be laid under contribution, in the manner specified by General Orders No. 5 (current series), from these headquarters, for the subsistence of men and horses.

Movements of cavalry must always be made with celerity, and no delay in such movements will be excused, hereafter, on any pretext.

Whenever the order for the movement of any portion of this army emanates from these Headquarters, the time of marching, and that to be in the execution of the duty, will be specially designated; and no departure therefrom will be permitted to pass unnoticed without the gravest and most conclusive reasons. The commanding officer will be held responsible for a strict and prompt compliance with every provision of this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. POPE.
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Col. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 7.

Headquarters of the Army of Virginia, Washington, July 18, 1862.

The people of the Valley of the Shenandoah, and throughout the region of the operation of this army, living along the lines of railroad and telegraph, and along the routes of travel in the rear of the United States forces, are notified that they will be held responsible for any injury done to the track, line or road, or for any attacks upon trains or straggling soldiers by bands of guerillas in their neighborhood.

No privileges or immunities of war can apply to the lawless bands of individuals not forming a part of the organized forces of the enemy, nor wearing the garb of soldiers, who, seeking to obtain safety on the pretext of being peaceful citizens, start out in the rear of the army, attack and murder straggling soldiers, molest trains of supplies, destroy railroads, telegraph lines, and bridges, and commit outrages disgraceful to a civilized people and revolting to humanity.

Evil disposed persons in the rear of our armies, who do not themselves engage directly in these lawless acts, encourage them by refusing to interfere or to give any information by which such acts can be prevented or the perpetrators punished. The safety of the life and property of all persons living in the rear of our advancing armies, depends upon the maintenance of peace and quiet among themselves, and upon the unmolested movements through their midst of all pertaining to the military service. They are to understand distinctly that this security of travel is their only warrant of personal safety. It is, therefore, ordered that, whenever a railroad, wagon road or telegraph line is injured by parties of guerilla., the citizens living within five miles of the spot, shall be turned out *en masse* to repair the damage, and shall besides pay to the United States in money, or in property, to be levied by military force, the full amount of the pay and subsistence of the whole force necessary to coerce the performance of the work during the time occupied in completing it.

If any soldier or legitimate follower of the army be fired upon from any house, the house shall be razed to the ground and the inhabitants sent prisoners to the headquarters of this army. If such an outrage occur at any place distant from the settlements, the people within five miles around shall be held accountable and made to pay an indemnity sufficient for the case. Any persons detected in such outrages, either during the act or at any time afterwards, shall be shot without waiting civil process.

No such acts can influence the results of this war, and they can only lead to heavy affliction to the population to no purpose. It is, therefore, enjoined upon all persons, both for the security of their property and the safety of their own persons, that they act vigorously and cordially together to prevent the perpetration of such outrages.

Whilst it is the wish of the General commanding this army, that all peaceably disposed persons who remain at their homes and pursue their accustomed avocations shall be subjected to no improper burthen of war; yet their own safety must of necessity depend upon the strict preservation of peace and order among themselves, and they are to understand that nothing will deter him from enforcing, promptly and to the full extent, every provision of this order.

By command of Maj. Gen. POPE.
G. D. RUGGLES,
Col. A. A. G., and Chief-of-Staff.

Important Executive Order.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, July 22, 1862.

EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

First, Ordered that Military Commanders within the States of Virginia, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas, in an orderly manner, seize and use any property, real or personal, which may be necessary or convenient for their several commands, as supplies or for other military purposes, and that while property may be destroyed for proper military objects, none shall be destroyed in wantonness or malice.

Second, That military and naval commanders shall employ as laborers, within, and from said States, so many persons of African descent as can be advantageously used for military or naval purposes, giving them reasonable wages for their labor.

Third, that is to both property and persons of African descent, accounts shall be kept, sufficiently accurate and in detail, to show quantities and amounts, and from whom both property and such persons shall have come as a basis upon which compensation can be made in proper cases. The several departments of this government will attend and perform their appropriate parts towards the execution of these orders.

By order of the President,
(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The Confiscation and Emancipation Law.

A Bill to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that every person who shall hereafter commit the crime of treason against the United States, and shall be adjudged guilty thereof, shall suffer death, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; or he shall be imprisoned for not less than five years and fined not less than $10,000, and all his slaves, if any, shall be declared and made free; said fine shall be levied and collected on any or all of the property, real or personal, excluding slaves, of which the said person so convicted was the owner at the time of committing the said crime, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person shall hereafter incite, set on foot, assist, or engage in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States, or the laws thereof, or shall give aid or comfort thereto, or shall engage in, or give aid or comfort to any such existing rebellion or insurrection, and be convicted thereof, such person shall be punished by imprisonment for a period not exceeding ten years, by a fine not exceeding $10,000, and by the liberation of all slaves, if any he have.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That every person guilty of either of the offences described in this act, shall be forever incapable and disqualified to hold any office under the United States.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall not be construed in any way to affect or alter the prosecution, conviction or punishment of persons guilty of treason against the United States before the passage of this act, unless such person is convicted under this act.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That to insure the speedy termination of the present rebellion, it shall be the duty of the President of the United States to cause the seizure of all the estate and property, money, stocks, credits, and effects of the persons hereafter named in this section, and to apply and use the same and the proceeds thereof for the support of the army of the United States, that is to say: First, of any person hereafter acting as an officer of the army or navy of the rebels in arms against the Government of the United States; secondly, of any person hereafter acting as President, Vice-President, member of Congress, Judge of any Court, cabinet officer, foreign minister, commissioner or consul of the so-called Confederate States of America; thirdly, of any person acting as Governor of a State, member of a convention or legislature, or Judge of any Court of the so-called Confederate States of America; fourthly, of any person who, having held an office of honor, trust or profit in the United States, shall hereafter hold an office in the so-called Confederate States of America; fifthly, of any person hereafter holding an office or agency under the Government of the so-called Confederate States of America, or any of the several States of the said Confederacy or the laws thereof, whether such office or agency be national, State or Municipal in its character; Provided, That the persons thirdly, fourthly and fifthly above described shall have accepted their appointment or election since the date of the pretended ordinance of Secession of the State, or shall have taken an oath of allegiance to, or to support the constitution of the so-called Confederate States; sixthly, of any person who, owning property in any loyal State or Territory of the United States, or in the District of Columbia, shall hereafter assist and give aid and comfort to such rebellion, and all sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That if any person within any State or Territory of the United States, other than those named as aforesaid, after the passage of this act, being engaged in armed rebellion against the Government of the United States, or aiding and abetting such rebellion, shall not, within sixty days after public warning and proclamation duly given and made by the President of the United States, cease to aid, countenance and abet such rebellion, and return to his allegiance to the United States, all the estate and property, moneys, stocks and credits of such person shall be liable to seizure as aforesaid, and it shall be the duty of the President to seize and use them as aforesaid, or the proceeds thereof. And all the sales, transfers or conveyances of any such property, after the expiration of the said sixty days from the date of such warning and proclamation shall be null and void; and it shall be a sufficient bar to any suit brought by such person for the possession or the use of such property, or any of it, to allege and prove that he is one of the persons described in this section.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That to secure the condemnation and sale of any such property after the same shall have been seized so that it may be made available for the purposes aforesaid, proceedings *in rem.* shall be instituted in the name of the United States in any District Court thereof, or in any Territorial Court, or in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, within which the property above described or any part thereof may be found, or into which the same, if movable, may first be brought; which proceedings shall conform as nearly as may be to proceedings in admiralty or revenue cases; and if said property, whether real or personal, shall be found to have belonged to a person engaged in the rebellion, or who has given aid or comfort thereto, the same shall be condemned as enemies' property, and become the property of the United States, and may be disposed of as the court shall decree, and the proceeds thereof paid into the Treasury of the United States for the purposes aforesaid.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the several Courts aforesaid shall have power to make such orders, establish such forms of decree and sale, and direct such deeds and conveyances to be executed and delivered by the marshals thereof, where real estate shall be the subject of sale; as shall fitly and efficiently effect the purposes of this act, and vest in the purchasers of such property good and valid titles thereto. And the said Court shall have power to allow such fees and charges of their officers as shall be reasonable and proper in the premises.

SECTION 9. *And be it further enacted*, That all slaves of persons who shall hereafter be engaged in rebellion against the Government of the United States, or who shall in any way give aid or comfort thereto, escaping from such persons and taking refuge within the lines of the army, and all slaves captured from such persons, or deserted by them and coming under the control of the Government of the United States, and all slaves of such persons found or being found within any place occupied by rebel forces, and afterwards occupied by the forces of the United States, shall be deemed captives of war, and shall be forever free of their servitude, and not again held as slaves.

SECTION 10. *And be it further enacted*, That no slave escaping into any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, from any other State, shall be delivered up; or in any way impeded or hindered of his liberty, except for crime or some offence against the laws, unless the person claiming said fugitive shall first make oath that the person to whom the labor or service of such fugitive is alleged to be due, is his lawful owner, and has not borne arms against the United States in the present rebellion, nor in any way given aid and comfort thereto; and no person engaged in the military or naval service of the United States shall, under any pretence whatever, assume to decide on the validity of the claim of any person to the service or labor of any other person, or surrender up any such person to the claimant on pain of being discharged from the service.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is authorized to employ as many persons of African descent as he may deem necessary and proper for the suppression of this rebellion; and for this purpose he may organize and use them in such manner as he may judge best for the public welfare.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to make provision for the transportation, colonization and settlement, in some tropical country beyond the limits of the United States, of such persons of the African race, made free by the provisions of this act, as may be willing to emigrate, having first obtained the consent of the Government of said country to their protection and settlement within the same, with all the rights and privileges of freemen.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That the President is hereby authorized, at any time hereafter, by proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing rebellion, in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such time, and on such condition as he may deem expedient for the public welfare. Also, that the President shall have power to restore property seized under the act, to any person who may be found to have been innocent.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the courts of the United States shall have full power to institute proceedings, make orders and decrees, issue process, and do all other things necessary to carry this act into effect.

After the forgoing act had passed both houses, it was sent to the President for his signature, who, however, disapproved some features, and had prepared a veto message, when the following resolution was passed by both houses in order to remove the President's objection to the bill:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That the provisions of the third clause of the fifth section of an act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes, shall be so construed as not to apply to any act or acts done prior to the passage thereof; nor to include any member of the State Legislature or Judge of any State Court, who has not, in accepting or entering upon his office, taken an oath to support the constitution of the so-called Confederate States of America; nor shall any punishment or proceedings under said act, be so construed as to work a forfeiture of the real estate of the offender beyond his natural life.

The Militia Law.

A Bill to amend the act calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions, approved February 28, 1795, and the acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That whenever the President of the United States shall call forth the militia of the States, to be employed in the service of the United States, he may specify in his call the period for which such service will be required, not exceeding nine months; and the militia so called shall be mustered in and continue to serve for and during the time so specified, unless sooner discharged by the command of the President. If by reason of defects in existing laws, or in the execution of them in the several States, or any of them, it shall be found necessary to provide for enrolling the militia and otherwise putting this act into execution, the President is authorized in such case to make all necessary rules and regulations; and the enrollment of the militia shall in all cases include all able-bodied male citizens between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and shall be apportioned among the States according to representative population.

SECTION 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the militia, when so called into service, shall be organized in the mode prescribed by law for volunteers.

SECTION 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized, in addition to the volunteer forces which he is now authorized by law to raise, to accept the services of any number of volunteers, not exceeding one hundred thousand, as infantry, a period of nine months, unless sooner discharged. And every soldier who shall enlist under the provisions of this section shall receive his first month's pay, and also twenty-five dollars as bounty, upon the mustering of his company or regiment into the service of the United States. And all provisions of law relating to volunteers enlisted in the service of the United States for three years, or during the war, except in relation to bounty, shall be, and the same are extended to, and are hereby declared to embrace the volunteers to be raised under the provisions of this section.

SECTION 4. *And be it further enacted*, That, for the purpose of filling up the regiments of infantry now in the United States service, the President be, and he hereby is authorized to accept the services of volunteers in such numbers as may be presented for that purpose, for twelve months, if not sooner discharged. And such volunteers, when mustered into the service, shall be in all respects upon a footing with similar troops in the United States service, except as to service bounty, which shall be fifty dollars, one-half of which to be paid upon their joining their regiments, and the other half at the expiration of their enlistment.

SECTION 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the President shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Judge-Advocate General, with the rank, pay and emoluments of a Colonel of cavalry, to whose office shall be returned, for revision, the records and proceedings of all Courts martial and military commissions, and where a record shall be kept of all proceedings had thereupon. And no sentence of death or imprisonment in the penitentiary shall be carried into execution until the same shall have been approved by the President.

SECTION 6. *And be it further enacted*, That there may be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, for each army in the field, a Judge Advocate, with the rank, pay and emoluments, each, of a major of cavalry, who shall perform the duties of Judge-Advocate for the army to which they respectively belong, under the direction of the Judge-Advocate General.

SECTION 7. *And be it further enacted*, That hereafter all offenders in the army, charged with offences now punishable by a regimental or garrison court martial, shall be brought before a field officer of his regiment, who shall be detailed for that purpose, and who shall hear and determine the offence, and order the punishment that shall be inflicted; and shall also make a record of his proceedings, and submit the same to the brigade commander, who, upon the approval of the proceedings of such field officer, shall order the same to be executed: Provided that the punishment in such case be limited to that authorized to be inflicted by a regimental or garrison court-martial; and provided, further, that in the event of there being no brigade commander, the proceedings as aforesaid shall be submitted for approval to the commanding officer of the post.

SECTION 8. *And be it further enacted*, That all the officers who have been mustered into the service of the United States as battalion adjutants and quartermasters of cavalry under the orders of the War Department, exceeding the number authorized by law, shall be paid as such for the time they were actually employed in the service of the United States, and that all such officers now in service, exceeding the number as aforesaid, shall be immediately mustered out of the service of the United States.

SEC. 9. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be, and he is hereby authorized to establish and organize army corps, according to his discretion.

SEC. 10. *And be it further enacted*, That each army corps shall have the following officers, and no more, attached thereto, who shall constitute the staff of the commander thereof: One Assistant Adjutant-General, one Quartermaster, one Commissary of Subsistence, and one Assistant Inspector General, who shall bear, respectively, the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, and who shall be assigned from the army or volunteer force by the President. Also, three aids-de-camp, one to bear the rank of major and two to bear the rank of captain, to be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, upon the recommendation of the commander of the army corps. The senior officer of artillery in each army corps shall, in addition to his other duties, act as chief of artillery and ordnance at the headquarters of the corps.

SEC. 11. *And be it further enacted*, That the cavalry forces in the service of the United States shall hereafter be organized as follows: Each regiment of cavalry shall have one colonel, one lieutenant colonel, three majors, one surgeon, one assistant, one regimental adjutant, one regimental quartermaster, one regimental commissary, one sergeant major, one quartermaster sergeant, one commissary sergeant, two hospital stewards, one saddler-sergeant, one chief trumpeter, and one chief farrier or blacksmith, and each regiment shall consist of two companies or troops, and each company or troop shall have one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, and one supernumerary second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster-sergeant, one commissary-sergeant, five sergeants, eight corporals, two teamsters, two farriers or blacksmiths, one saddler, one wagoner, and seventy-eight privates; the regimental adjutants, the regimental quartermasters and regimental commissaries to be taken from their respective regiments. *Provided*, That vacancies caused by this organization shall not be considered as original, but shall be filled by regular promotion.

SEC. 12. *And be it further enacted*, That the President be and he is hereby authorized to receive into the service of the United States, for the purpose of constructing entrenchments or performing camp service or any other labor, or any military or naval service for which they may be found competent, persons of African descent, and such persons shall be enrolled and organized under such regulations, not inconsistent with the Constitution and laws, as the President may prescribe.

SEC. 13. *And be it further enacted*, That any man or boy of African descent, who by the laws of any State shall owe service or labor to any person, who, during the present rebellion, has levied war or borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort, shall render any such service as is provided for in the first section of this act, he, his mother and his wife and children, shall forever thereafter be free, any law, usage or custom whatsoever to the contrary notwithstanding; *Provided*, That the mother, wife and children of such man or boy of African descent, shall not be made free by the operation of this act, except where such mother, wife and children owe service or labor to some person who during the present rebellion has borne arms against the United States, or adhered to their enemies by giving them aid and comfort.

SEC. 14. *And be it further enacted*, That the expenses incurred to carry this act into effect shall be paid out of the general appropriation for the army and volunteers.

SEC. 15. *And be it further enacted*, That all persons who have been or shall be hereafter enrolled in the service of the United States under this act, shall receive the pay and rations now allowed by law to soldiers, according to their respective grades: *Provided*, That persons of African descent, who under this law shall be employed, shall receive $10 per month and one ration, $3 of which monthly pay may be in clothing.

SEC. 16. *And be it further enacted*, That the medical purveyors and storekeepers shall give bonds in such sums as the Secretary of War may require, with security to be approved by him.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the best style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
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BALL TICKETS,
BILL HEADS,

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK, AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, July 29, 1862.



Our Flag Forever.

"I know of no mode in which a loyal citizen may so well demonstrate his devotion to his country as by sustaining the Flag, the Constitution and the Union, under all circumstances, and UNDER EVERY ADMINISTRATION, REGARDLESS OF PARTY POLITICS, AGAINST ALL ASSAILANTS, AT HOME AND ABROAD."—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

DEMOCRACY.

The men who are now attempting to lead the Democracy of Huntingdon county, must not deceive themselves into the belief that the honest masses of the party will follow them, step by step, into the rebel ranks. Preach as they may, their *actions* are applauded by every enemy of our once happy country. Their outward professions of loyalty are but to deceive, and he he who cannot read the true character of the man who is eternally contending for party organization on a secesh platform, such as that made at Harrisburg by the traitors of '60, must be blind indeed. We are aware that many Democrats are honest in the support they give men who denounce every man as an abolitionist who cannot support what he believes to be direct sympathy for the rebel cause. Such Democrats are to be pitied. They worship the name—a party, once an honor to the country, but now, shame upon the traitors who have sunk it so low. We deny that the State organization with the rebels Hughes, Plumer & Co. at its head, speaks for Democracy.—They are the leaders now as they were in '60, of the faction that sold the democracy to the Southern conspirators.—They in no manner represent the sentiments of the true Democracy, and we pity the young man who can be led into eternal disgrace by their hypocritical professions of loyalty to the Government.

The New Party.

The Knights of the Golden Circle held a secret session in this place on Friday afternoon last, for the purpose of devising ways and means for resuscitating the old Breckinridge organ, the Huntingdon *Union*. There might have been thirty of the faithful on hand. We saw but few, but enough to give us a very clear idea of the political character of the gathering. We make a few honorable exceptions of men who will soon get their eyes open to the company they thoughtlessly got into, if they have not already done so. Everything has been so secretly managed that we have not learned what was done, further than that each member was required to pay $5 and upwards toward buying Colon's old type and press. This was a good trick played off on the Circle by Mr. Colon, as the fixtures were worn out twenty years ago, and are not worth their weight in old rags. Colon *is* sharp.—It must have went hard with some of the Circle to face the music with the dollars, for a number of them are back on our books to amounts from $6 to $26. And those heaviest in arrears to the *Globe* were the loudest in their declarations of what *sacrifices* they had made to *support* our paper. Some few of the Circle played the gentlemen by squaring up with us.

The password on this occasion, to secure admission to the Circle, was "Horse." "*Day-Book*" was the answer.

If requested to do so, we publish calls for, and proceedings of all political meetings and conventions. We have not yet been requested to publish a call for the election of delegates to a Democratic County Convention. We are not in favor of holding political party conventions, and we hope all men who are opposed to being dictated to by the office-hunters, will refuse to take part in the election of delegates to such conventions.

We have taken the liberty of striking from our list the names of some of our subscribers (not *patrons*,) who were delegates to the late secesh circle in this place, and who failed to request us to stop their paper. We don't feel like loaning them any more of our money to be used for the purpose of *crushing us out*.

THE secret of the hatred and opposition of the secessionists to the *Globe* has leaked out. It is too strong for the war—too earnest for the preservation of the Union—demands too severe a punishment for treason—and refuses to endorse secession sympathizers as simon-pure Democrats, and as leaders of the Democratic party.

"*Dogs* delight to bark, and bite" when they have teeth. Jones of the *Patriot & Union*, and two other filthy curs connected with the Bellefonte *Watchman* can bark until they get tired of the amusement. They will not disturb us in the least. Their masters *may* receive our attention.

THE Southdowns in this county are jubilant over the prospects of soon having a new edition of the *Day Book* published in this place. The old patrons of that rebel sheet were in town in force on Friday last. They claim to be the pure Democracy of the county. What would the honest lovers of our Government think of a Northern man who would boldly declare that he was in favor of the Southern Confederacy! That it was his hearts desire to be in the Rebel army! That he wanted to see Pennsylvania overrun by the Jeff Davis' army and the State made a slave State! And what would they think of a man who would boldly declare that he would sooner vote now for Jeff Davis for President of the United States than for Abram Lincoln. Men making use of such language were prominent delegates in the meeting held in this place last week. And such are the men attempting to lead the Democracy of the county. Such vile secessionists are denouncing us as an Abolitionist for the purpose of deceiving the true loyal Democrats of the county. Will the Democracy be deceived by them—the mere tools of Jeff. Davis and his partners in crime at the head of the so-called Democratic organization of the State. We have sworn to give our best energies to the support of our Government, and he who loves his party better than his Country, need not expect us to deal lightly with him. An endorsement of the so-called Democratic State organization, and an endorsement of the conduct of the men who met in secret in this place last week, will be considered by Jeff Davis an endorsement of the efforts making to destroy this Union.

THE NEW PAPER AND THE EFFORTS MAKING TO CRUSH OUT THE "GLOBE."—We are amused at the efforts making by the secesh sympathisers to crush out the *Globe*. The most desperate means are being resorted to. Men of loose political character are employed to misrepresent our course—to *lie*—that their employers may be the better able to deceive, to cheat the unsuspecting people. We have thus far handled such vile creatures with gloves. Hereafter they will be dealt with as their *actions* will justify. Their *professions* will deceive us no longer. They are at heart with the Southern Confederacy and must be watched as closely as we would spies direct from the Rebel camp. The people, the honest Union loving people of this county, must not be longer deceived by the professions of men who call themselves *Democrats*. We shall take good care that the truly loyal Democracy of this county shall not be disgraced by being ignorantly led into the secession trap set for them by the office-seekers in this place, who are at the head of the movement to establish a new paper. To the loyal straight out Union people of the county we must look to for strength to encourage us in our opposition to every species of secessionism, and we feel that we will not be disappointed. Already we are receiving strong evidences that our position is well taken, and that the people will not permit our paper to be *crushed out* to gratify Jeff Davis' Southdowns in the North who claim to be the pure Democracy.

The following letters show which way the wind is already beginning to blow. Let the *storm* rage! Our faith is in our God, our government and our loyal people.

WILLIAM LEWIS, ESQ:—Though personally strangers to each other, I have been more or less acquainted with your paper for the last eleven years. And although differing in some things politically, I have ever admired your firmness to what you have thought right, and more especially the course you have taken since this rebellion has taken place. And believing that there is an effort at this present time set forth to break down your valuable paper, by a certain class of people, and for no other reason than your devotion to your love of country. As one, so long as you pursue the same straightforward course you have, I will give all my influence to keeping up the paper. I am informed that there are persons using their influence in this neighborhood to assist in getting subscribers for a new paper about to be started in your place, and not only so, but they are trying to get those that are taking the *Globe* to discontinue it. But if any do drop off, there are those of us that will secure as many for it, if not more. You will please send me the GLOBE.

MR. LEWIS: *Sir*:—Having seen and known the efforts of the Secesh sympathizers in this township for some time, for the purpose of breaking down and proscribing the "Globe," I feel it my duty as a lover of the cause you so fearlessly advocate, to give you the assurance that for every subscriber you lose out of their ranks you shall have one out of ours. There has been one of our neighbors making it his special business for a week past to go about the township to get the subscribers to the Globe to desist from taking it, and is getting names for the Union saving sheet that is 'being started.—Pursue your course and you shall not suffer financially. As soon as we can ascertain how many drop you here, you shall have an equal number out of the ranks that never have been your subscribers heretofore; and better than all, the dust shall accompany the list.

WILLIAM LEWIS, ESQ:—On coming to this village this morning, I learned that an effort was making to supersede your valuable paper, by something called a democratic paper, (doubtless its principles are to be Slaveocratic Locofocoism). Now dear sir, we cannot allow such material as have conspired to put you down to succeed, simply because of your love of country and your patriotism. At present I can only say, please send me the Globe.

Nine and Twelve Months Men.

It has been officially published that the call by Gov. Curtin for nine and twelve months men was made without previous consultation or direction of the President or War Department and having been made it was deemed by the President and by the Department better to accept such troops as were offered under that call. But it is proper to be noticed that the law does not allow any bounty to the nine months men except the $25 paid at the time of being mustered into service. The remaining $75 is only payable to those who enlist for three years or during the war.

IS THE Harrisburg *Patriot & Union* a secession sheet? No candid man can read it and deny its true character.—We have read it carefully since the war broke out, and we have seen in every issue the damnable secession poison that has diseased the whole Democratic party. Not content with preaching secession through its columns, it has agents travelling the country who are bold in their rejoicings over a defeat of our army. But a week ago a fellow who claimed to be connected with that office, stopped at the Jackson House in this place, and when he was told of the loss of our gunboats at Vicksburg, he replied, "*that's good news.*" We heard him make the reply, when we immediately examined the register to ascertain his name. He had registered his name Frank S. Seiler.

BOUNTIES.—The Commissioners of Lancaster county have voted to pay a bounty of $50 to each volunteer to the new regiment to be raised in that county.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has, by a vote of the Board of Directors, *contributed the sum of $50,000*, to be applied to the payment of bounties to soldiers enlisting in the service of the Government.

The citizens of Harrisburg, in town meeting on the evening of the 21st, raised by subscription the sum of $10,000, to be applied to the payment of bounties. The amount has since been doubled.

The town of York has raised over $3,000 for the same purpose.

And almost every other city and town in the State has moved with the same spirit in the same direction.

The citizens of this place have subscribed a handsome sum for the "boys" who may volunteer.

Large war meetings have been held in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, and heavy sums have been subscribed for bounties.

A large war meeting was held at Altoona on Saturday night last.

The whole country is alive to the importance of furnishing men and means immediately to crush out the rebellion.

FROM SCHUYLKILL COUNTY.

The Hughes Family—Their political truckling, known honor, and possible ambition for Senatorial honor.

(Correspondence of the Telegraph.)

POTTSVILLE, July 19, 1862.—If the members of the late so-called Democratic convention desired to be regarded as loyal patriotic citizens of our good old Commonwealth, they were certainly peculiarly unfortunate in the selection of a chairman of their State Central Committee.

F. W. Hughes, of Schuylkill county, the person selected, is one of the most unscrupulous of the old Breckinridge *politicians*. His loyalty is seriously questioned by the patriotic, Union-loving citizens of the county, which sent some 4,000 of its sons to battle for the very existence of our institutions.

Hughes is a shrewd man, and one of that class of politicians who believe that the end justifies the means; hence he deems it perfectly justifiable and good policy to assume loyalty, if by that cloak he can subserve the interests of his Southern allies, among whom are found those allied to him by the ties of kindred. His brother, Dr. Hughes, of Newbern, North Carolina, is one of the leading rebels in that part of the country, one of the forts having been named after him.

John Hughes, son of the doctor, and late law partner of the "Chairman," is also now a citizen of Newbern, and in the service of the rebel government. This young sprig of the Southern chivalry is the individual whom his uncle Frank made almost superhuman exertions to elect to Congress two years ago; but, to the credit of the loyal citizens of Schuylkill and Northumberland counties, the efforts of the demagogue were frustrated, and the Hon. James H. Campbell, the eloquent champion of the Union and the Constitution, was returned to that body.—Shortly after the attack on Fort Sumpter, the nephew of the "Chairman," fearing the threatened *indignation* of the sturdy masses, found it good policy to flee from the "wrath to come" into the Kingdom of Jeff. Davis, followed by the good wishes of his dear uncle, and the loud curses of his late fellow citizens.

It was generally suspected that the uncle contemplated following in the footsteps of his nephew, but General Burnside made Newbern rather a more dangerous refuge for rebels than Pottsville, and so the project was abandoned, at least for the present. The body and intellect of the chairman remain with us in the North, but that his heart is in the South admits of no more doubt than that John C. Breckinridge is a traitor.

The Hon. F. W. Hughes is a candidate for the United States Senate.—Shall he go there, loyal citizens of Pennsylvania?

W. S.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Important from Ohio.

NEW YORK, July 23.—The *Tribune* has received a special despatch from Columbus, Ohio, which states that the Rev. Dr. Brooks of St. Louis, and Rev. D. Hoyt of Louisville were arrested on Friday night at the house of the notorious rebel Judge Clark, of Ohio.

It is reported that important papers were found on them, implicating Vallandigham, who will be taken to Cincinnati.

The Governor has issued orders to the Assessors to have an enrollment made of all the able-bodied men in the State to be ready by the 18th of August. If there are not enough volunteers by that time, drafting will be commenced.

Interesting from Fortress Monroe and James River.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 26.—I am credibly informed that large rebel forces are now being concentrated on the line of the James river, above the junction of the Appomattox and James rivers—they came down from Richmond by the Richmond and Petersburg railroad. It is believed that they already number from fifty to seventy thousand, and that Gen. Jackson is in command, notwithstanding the rumor that he is in pursuit of Gen. Pope.

My informant is very confident that the rebels are now making a bold stand at the above named place, and are bringing all their forces they can spare from Richmond, and does not believe that Suffolk is long safe from an attack, as the rebels are said to be within twenty miles, with considerable force.

Night before last a company of rebel cavalry came down on Gloucester Point opposite Yorktown, and seized and carried off a lot of contrabands that had accumulated at that place, and also forced into the rebel army all the male inhabitants that could be found there capable of bearing arms. They then set fire to a lot of ship timber, and, taking with them their trophies, took their departure.

The rebel cavalry are almost daily prowling about that region, seeking plunder of any kind and compelling into the rebel service all the men they can find, who can be of any use to them. Similar depredations are being committed in the immediate vicinity of Williamsburg. Whether guerillas or the regular Confederates is hard to determine, for the guerillas often go clothed like the regular Confederate cavalry, as by this disguise they assume authority which they otherwise could not, and commit many depredations in their masked characters upon the civilians, telling them they have authority, being commissioned, and a detachment of the regular Confederate cavalry.

All quiet on the James river. No news from the army.

Yesterday a man obtained a pass in Norfolk for the pretended purpose of going to North Carolina. He was watched by an officer, and followed several miles out from Norfolk, when he took a wrong road and was steering his course toward Richmond. The officer rode up and arrested him, and found upon him about two thousand letters which he was about to convey to Richmond. He was taken back to Norfolk and lodged in jail to await his trial.

Proclamation of the President.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The President has issued the following proclamation:

By the President of the United States of America.

A PROCLAMATION.

In pursuance of the sixth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to suppress insurrection, to punish treason and rebellion, to seize and confiscate the property of rebels, and for other purposes," approved July 17, '62 and which act, and the joint resolution explanatory thereof, are herewith published, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, do hereby proclaim to and warn all persons within the contemplation of said sixth section to cease participating in, aiding, countenancing, or abetting the existing rebellion, or any rebellion, against the Government of the United States, and to return to their proper allegiance to the United States, on pain of the forfeitures and seizures as within and by said sixth section provided.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington, this 25th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-seventh.

[L. S.] ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:
William H. Seward, Secretary of State.

M'Clellan Approves the Appointment of Gen. Halleck.

HEADQUARTERS, July 22.—Things are very dull here. I am going up to City Point to-day with a flag of truce after the wounded and will try to send you a Richmond paper. There is no thought of Gen. McClellan being superseded, although there is some talk in the northern papers of it. Either General Meigs or Halleck will be Commander-in-Chief. When the President was here Gen. McClellan recommended and urged such an appointment, but told the President not to allow his claims to interfere with his action in the matter.

There are several thousand men here unable to do duty, although the health of the army has improved since it came to James river. There is no movement whatever of troops. The authorities are looking every day for the enemy to open new batteries on the other side of the river. The rebels are visible at all times on the opposite side, but are never interfered with unless they appear in large numbers, when the gunboats shell them out. Many resignations of officers are being sent in, but none are granted, except to those who are worthless.

$40 ! WAGES PAID $100 !

To sell goods for the ADAMS SEWING MACHINE COMPANY. We will give a commission on all goods sold by our Agents or pay wages at from $40 to $100 per month, and pay all necessary expenses. Our machine is perfect in its mechanism. A child can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction! It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and we have reduced the price to Fifteen Dollars.

Each Machine is warranted for three years.
Address C. RUGGLES,
June 18, 1862-3m *Gen. Agt., Detroit, Mich.*

General Halleck Appointed to the Chief Command of the Army.

WASHINGTON, July 23.—The following order appointing General Halleck Commander-in-Chief, is made public to-day:

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, July 11, 1862.

"*Ordered*, That Major General Henry W. Halleck be assigned to command the whole land forces of the United States, as General-in-Chief, and that he proceed to this Capital as soon as he can, with safety to the positions and operations within the Department now under his special charge.

[Signed] ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

President Lincoln left Washington to visit the Army of the Potomac on the 7th of July and arrived back on the 10th. The above order was issued the next day, as will be seen by the date, and it was doubtless made with the concurrence of General McClellan.

General Halleck is about forty-two years of age, and was born in Weston, Oneida county, N. Y., where his grandfather—one hundred years old, and hale and hearty—lately resided. Gen. Halleck's father was the Hon. Joseph Halleck, who died about three years since. General Halleck entered the Military Academy as a West Point cadet in 1835, stood third in the class, and was brevetted second lieutenant of engineers July 1, 1839. He was acting assistant professor of engineering at the Military Academy from July, 1839, to June, 1840. In 1841 he was the author of a military work on "Bitumen and its Uses," &c. In January, 1845, he was appointed first lieutenant, and during the year he was selected by the committee of the Lowell Institute, at Boston, to deliver one of the regular course of lectures, the subject being "Military Science and Art." These lectures he compiled in a neat volume during the following year, adding thereto a lengthy introduction on the "Justifiableness of War." The work contains much valuable elementary instruction, as well as abundance of *historical illustration, and is written* with ability. In 1847 he was brevetted captain for gallant conduct in affairs with the enemy on the nineteenth and twentieth days of November, 1847, and for meritorious service in California. He was Secretary of State of the Territory of California under the military governments of Generals Kearney, Mason, and Riley, from 1847 to the end of 1849. He was chief of the staff of Commodore Shubrick in the naval and military operations on the Pacific coast in 1847 and 1848, and was a member of the Convention, in 1849, to form, and of the committee to draft, the Constitution of the State of California. In July, 1853, he was appointed captain of engineers, and resigned August 1, 1854.

Southern Union Regiments.

A regiment of Union men of North Alabama is organizing in Gen. Buell's army, and will soon be full and equipped for service under the Stars and Stripes. A regiment composed of Arkansas men is already organized and attached to the army of Gen. Curtis. Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee each have large forces in the Union service. A good many men have been recruited in North Carolina and some in Florida and Louisiana.—Every State of the Union now has troops in the Federal service except South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and Texas. The latter State would furnish many regiments, if the Government would once make a strong demonstration in its borders and secure them protection. This, we trust, will be done before a great while.

THE CURRENCY QUESTION.—Below we present a correct copy of the bill passed during the last day of Congress, from which it will be observed that our business community may expect relief in a short period and that an abundance of small change will be forthcoming. Here is the bill:

AN ACT to authorize payments in stamps and to prohibit circulation of notes of less denomination than one dollar.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be and he is hereby directed to furnish the Assistant Treasurers and such designated depositories of the United States as may be by him selected, in such sums as he may deem expedient, the postage and other stamps of the United States, to be exchanged by them, on application, for United States notes; and from and after the first day of August next such stamps shall be receivable in payment of all dues to the United States less than five dollars and shall be received in exchange for United States notes when presented to any Assistant Treasurer or any designated depositary selected as aforesaid in sums not less than five dollars.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the first day of August, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, no private corporation, banking association, firm, or individual shall make, issue, circulate, or pay any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation, for a less sum than one dollar, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu or lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall, on conviction thereof in any district or circuit court of the United States, be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both, at the option of the court.

Approved, July 17, 1862.

MARTIN VAN BUREN, ex-President of the United States, died at his residence in the State of New York, on the 24th inst., aged 81 years.

FROM MISSOURI.

All the Active Militia to be Called into Service.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—Gen. Schofield has issued a general order for the immediate organization of all the militia of Missouri for the purpose of exterminating the guerillas that infest that State. Every able bodied man capable of bearing arms and subject to military duty, is ordered to repair without delay to the nearest military post and report for duty to the commanding officer, every man to bring whatever arms he can procure. Those who have no arms will be supplied by the Ordnance Department as quickly as possible. All arms and ammunitions of whatsoever kinds not in the hands of the loyal militia, will be taken possession of and used for the public defence. Six days after the date of the order are allowed for every man fit for duty to report to the commanding officer of the nearest military post and to be enrolled. All persons so enrolled will be regarded as belonging to the active militia of the State. Till further orders, the commanding officer of the post is authorized to give furloughs to such men of this militia force as cannot be absent from their ordinary business without serious detriment, or such as are needed for present service. Such leaves of absence will in no case be for a longer time than ten days, and may be revoked at any time at the discretion of the officer granting them. The militia thus organized will be governed by the articles of war and the army regulations, and will be subject to the orders of officers of the United States troops or Missouri militia regularly mustered into the service as may be designed to their command.

Gen. Gamble has issued the following special order:

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF MISSOURI, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, St. Louis, July 22, 1862.

The existence of numerous bands of guerillas in different parts of the State, who are engaged in robbing and murdering peaceable citizens for no other cause than that such citizens are loyal to the government under which they have always lived, renders it necessary that the most stringent means be adopted to punish all such crimes and destroy such bands.

Brig. Gen. Schofield, in command of the Missouri State Militia, is hereby authorized to organize the entire militia of the State into companies, Regiments and Brigades, and to order into active service such portions of the force thus organized, as he may judge necessary, for the purpose of putting down all marauders, and defending the peaceable citizens of the State.

ADMISSION OF PATIENTS TO THE INSANE HOSPITAL.—To avoid trouble and difficulty which may arise from ignorance or misapprehension relative to the admission of patients into the Pennsylvania State Lunatic Hospital at Harrisburg, it has been deemed advisable to give the following extracts from the by-laws of the hospital:

These provisions will be strictly enforced, and it is hoped that all who may have occasion to bring patients to the hospital will be prepared to comply fully with the spirit and letter of the regulations:

"Preparatory to the admission of a patient, (unless when committed by order of a court,) the Superintendent shall be furnished with the certificate of a physician that he has seen and examined the individual and believes him or her to be insane, with a request and assurance from a near relative or friend that the patient may be received into the hospital, and a bond, with satisfactory security for the payment of board and other expenses while in the institution. All private patients thus received shall make a payment of thirteen weeks board in advance when brought to the hospital, and if taken away uncured and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

"Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any court, justice, judge, Directors of the Poor of a county, or the overseers of the poor of a township or poor district, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

"Those who may bring a patient with any such order or warrant will be required to pay at the time of the admission of the patient, sixty-five dollars.

"A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned."

Cases of recent occurrence will be received at any time on compliance with the regulations.

Editors throughout the State will please copy.

Richmond Provision Prices.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 10.]

THE MARKET YESTERDAY.

The following table of prices of the meats, vegetables, &c., offered in the market yesterday, will show what the head of a family has to pay for a dinner in these times. It will be interesting if cut out, framed and hung up among the "cabinet of curiosities of the war" for future reference and for the edification of coming generations. Beef, pork and mutton, thirty-seven and a half cents per pound; shoat, fifty cents per pound; chickens, seventy-five cents to one dollar apiece; ducks, one dollar to one dollar and a half apiece; goslings, two dollars; pullets, one dollar and a half; eggs, seventy-five cents to one dollar per dozen; butter, seventy-five cents to one dollar per pound. Vegetables—beets, fifty cents per bunch; onions, fifty cts. per quart (or one shilling apiece for the largest size); cymlings, one dollar per dozen; cucumbers, one dollar per dozen; string beans, two dollars per peck; cabbage, fifty and seventy-five cents per head; irish potatoes, six dollars per bushel; tomatoes, one dollar and a half per dozen. Fruits—green apples, ten dollars per bushel; pears, fifty cents per dozen; blackberries, twenty-five cents per quart; whortleberries, thirty-five cents per quart; plums, fifty cents per quart; peaches, one dollar per dozen. But we tire.—Enough.

Commenting on the above, the *Examiner* says:

"The citizens of Richmond are completely at the mercy of a band of foreign-born hucksters. Matters have come to that pass that every mouthful we eat, except bread, must come through their hands, and be doled out at their exorbitant prices. Nothing but mob law offers any hope of getting rid of them. This method of purging the markets we do not recommend, but the day is clearly not distant when its adoption may be necessary. People cannot be starved to enrich a few Irishmen and Germans.—The sight of a huckster hanging from a market lamp post would exert a more beneficial effect on the prices of the necessaries of life than the combined powers of the city authorities and Brigadier General Winder.

Important Army Orders.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 23.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 11.

Commanders of army corps, divisions, brigades and detached commands, will proceed immediately to arrest all disloyal male citizens within their lines or within reach in their respective stations. Such as are willing to take the oath of allegiance to the United States, and will furnish sufficient security for its observance, shall be permitted to remain at their homes and pursue in good faith their accustomed avocations. Those who refuse shall be conducted South beyond extreme pickets of this Army, and be notified that if found again within our lines or at any point in rear, they will be considered spies, and subjected to the extreme vigor of the military law. If any person having taken the oath as above specified, be found to have violated it, he shall be shot, and his property seized and applied to the public use. All communication with any persons whatever, living within the lines of the enemy is positively prohibited, except through the military authorities, and in the manner specified by military law; any person concerned in writing or in carrying letters or messages in any other way, will be considered and treated as a spy within the lines of the United States army.

By command of MAJ. GEN. POPE.
GEO. D. RUGGLES, Colonel Acting Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF VIRGINIA, WASHINGTON, July 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 13.

Hereafter no guards will be placed over private property of any description whatever. Commanding officers are responsible for the conduct of the troops under their command, and the articles of war and regulations of the army provide ample means for restraining them to the full extent required from discipline and efficiency.

The soldiers were called into the field to do battle against the enemy, and it is not expected that their force and energy shall be wasted in protecting the private property of those most hostile to the Government. No soldier serving in this army shall be hereafter employed in such service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Pope.
(Signed) GEO. D. RUGGLES, Col. A. A. G. and Chief of Staff.

HEADQUARTERS, PENNA. MILITIA, Harrisburg, July 25, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 30.

The offer of additional bounty to recruits having been elsewhere extended, the same provision for this purpose has been made in Pennsylvania by counties, corporations and by individuals a near relative or friend that the patient may be received into the hospital, and a bond, with satisfactory security for the payment of board and other expenses while in the institution. All private patients thus received shall make a payment of thirteen weeks board in advance when brought to the hospital, and if taken away uncured and against the advice and consent of the Superintendent within that period, no part of said payment shall be refunded.

"Whenever a patient is sent to the hospital by the order of any court, justice, judge, Directors of the Poor of a county, or the overseers of the poor of a township or poor district, the order or warrant, or a copy thereof, by which such person is sent shall be lodged with the Superintendent.

"Those who may bring a patient with any such order or warrant will be required to pay at the time of the admission of the patient, sixty-five dollars.

"A written history of the case should be sent with the patient, and, if possible, some one acquainted with the individual should accompany him to the hospital, from whom minute, but often essential particulars may be learned."

Cases of recent occurrence will be received at any time on compliance with the regulations.

Editors throughout the State will please copy.

Richmond Provision Prices.

[From the Richmond Examiner, July 10.]

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The following table of prices of the meats, vegetables, &c., offered in the market yesterday, will show what the head of a family has to pay for a dinner in these times. It will be interesting if cut out, framed and hung up among the "cabinet of curiosities of the war" for future reference and for the edification of coming generations. Beef, pork and mutton, thirty-seven and a half cents per pound; shoat, fifty cents per pound; chickens, seventy-five cents to one dollar apiece; ducks, one dollar to one dollar and a half apiece; goslings, two dollars; pullets, one dollar and a half; eggs, seventy-five cents to one dollar per dozen; butter, seventy-five cents to one dollar per pound. Vegetables—beets, fifty cents per bunch; onions, fifty cts. per quart (or one shilling apiece for the largest size); cymlings, one dollar per dozen; cucumbers, one dollar per dozen; string beans, two dollars per peck; cabbage, fifty and seventy-five cents per head; irish potatoes, six dollars per bushel; tomatoes, one dollar and a half per dozen. Fruits—green apples, ten dollars per bushel; pears, fifty cents per dozen; blackberries, twenty-five cents per quart; whortleberries, thirty-five cents per quart; plums, fifty cents per quart; peaches, one dollar per dozen. But we tire.—Enough.

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Blair County Normal School and Seminary:

For Young Ladies and Gentlemen.

The First Quarter of the Fall Session of this Institution, will commence August 14, 1862.

All branches, useful and ornamental, taught.

For information, address
R. F. GIBBONY, Secretary.
Martinsburg, Blair Co., Pa.

July 29, 1862-2t.

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

Jan. 2, 1861-tf.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Tuesday afternoon, July 29, 1862.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

TOWN MEETINGS.

HUNTINGDON, July 12, 1862.

At a meeting held at the Court House for the purpose of encouraging the enlistment of volunteers in the defence of our country, David Snare, Esq., was called to the chair, and H. W. Miller and R. Turbit were elected Secretaries.

The meeting was addressed in a stirring manner by J. Scott, Esq., A. W. Benedict, Esq., D. Blair, Esq., and Saml. Brown, Esq.

On motion, A. W. Benedict, John Scott, D. Blair, W. Africa and J. C. Watson were appointed a committee to consult with the gentlemen who are seeking to raise volunteer companies.

A resolution was then offered to raise a thousand dollars by subscription, to be given to the first hundred who would enlist in the borough of Huntingdon and vicinity. The chair appointed J. Mattern, D. Blair, W. B. Zeigler, A. Owen and Wm. Dorris, jr., a committee to carry out said resolution.

When the meeting adjourned to meet on Monday evening, the 14th, at which time addresses were made by D. Blair, Esq., A. W. Benedict, Esq., S. T. Brown, Esq., J. Mattern, Esq., and J. Williamson, Esq.

HUNTINGDON, July 28, 1862.

Agreeably to previous notice, a large number of the citizens of the borough of Huntingdon and vicinity, met in the Court House on Saturday evening last, for the purpose of devising means by which to secure the immediate enlistment of volunteers for the army under the late call of the President. The meeting was organized by calling A. W. Benedict, Esq., to the Chair, as President, and H. T. White, as Secretary. Saml. T. Brown, Esq., called for the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to secure subscriptions to be applied as bounties to volunteers. J. W. Mattern, Esq., Chairman of said Committee reported that about $800 had been subscribed by the citizens for that purpose.

A resolution was then offered by J. W. Mattern, Esq., that the County Commissioners be requested to make an appropriation for that purpose, as other counties in the State have done, and, as it was agreed the County Commissioners have no legal authority for so doing, the citizens give them an indemnifying bond. The resolution was discussed by Messrs. J. G. Miles, Benedict, Brown, Williamson, Blair and others, with considerable *enthusiasm*.—The resolution passed unanimously.—A Bond was then presented and signed by a number present. The chair appointed Messrs. Saml. T. Brown, Thos. Fisher and Peter Swoope, as a committee, to secure additional names to the bond, and have the same presented to the board of Commissioners at their next meeting.

S. T. Brown, Esq., then offered the following resolution which passed:

Resolved, That the committee in charge of the subscription paper, be requested to call in twenty per cent. on the same; for the purpose of promptly paying the bounties to such as enlist, and that the committee be authorized to apply part of said funds in their hands to paying the necessary expenses of recruiting, where in their opinion, it will serve the cause. The meeting adjourned to meet on Saturday evening, the 2d of August.

Attention! Attention!!

Notice is hereby given that in pursuance of a resolution adopted by a public meeting, held at the Court House on Saturday evening last, twenty per cent of the amount subscribed to the Volunteer's Bounty Fund, by the citizens of the borough of Huntingdon, is required to be paid for the purpose of paying bounties and expenses of those engaged in recruiting and enlisting men.

JOHN W. MATTERN, Chairman.

N. B.—Payment as above required, will be *immediately* made to John W. Mattern, or George W. Garrettson, Treasurer of Committee.

By order of Committee.

July 28, 1862.

☞ Read the advertisement of the "Williams & Orvis" $25 Family Sewing Machine in our paper to-day. This Machine is a popular favorite in Philadelphia and other cities, and its reputation is rapidly extending. It is said to be equal in every respect, to any $50 Machine now in use.

AHEAD OF ALL.—We have received clover from John Warefel's farm on the Ridges, measuring four feet eight inches. This is what we would call living in "tall clover."

P. S.—We have received from Mr. Henry Cornprobst, of Barree township, a stalk of clover which measures four feet nine inches. This is ahead of the Ridges.

☞ Rev. Dr. McLain, formerly of this place, has been called to fill the pulpit of the Presbyterian church at Lewistown, for a stipulated period of three months, and has accepted the call.

THE HARVEST.—The harvesting season has now about closed, and a good and abundant crop of grain has been stored away in the barns of our husbandmen. Our young and able-bodied men have, for some weeks past, been aiding the farmers in this useful and necessary work, and are now being discharged.

We now call upon these men, and all others, to reflect. Your country is in pressing need of more troops, and a proclamation has gone forth, entreating you as true and loyal citizens to arise and sustain your goverment.—You, harvestmen, have aided in storing away the productions of earth, which Providence has given us, and now, will you not as patriotic Union men, assist in putting down this wicked rebellion and avert the devastating hand of anarchy. Enlist, and preserve the honor of Pennsylvania.

GRAND HARVEST HOME DINNER!—*Social and Religious Festival!*—A grand gathering of the people will take place at Mooresville, on Friday the 8th of August, next. Music and prominent speakers will be on hand. Tickets can be had in Huntingdon from James E. Greene; Petersburg, Joseph Stevens; Alexandria, William McPherren; Mooresville, Mr. A. Stephens; Manor Hill, O. M. Stewart. The proceeds to be applied to cancelling the debt on the Mooresville M. E. Church.

THE Ladies Aid Society will pack a box on Friday afternoon next. Contributions can be sent to Mrs. Graffus.

The box sent July 17th has been forwarded to Mrs. Harris, *Harrison's* Landing.

The Society acknowledge the receipt of 21 cans of fruit prepared by Mrs. Benedict and Mrs. Watson, from fruit and sugar contributed by different persons.

RECRUITING.—There will be difficulty raising two full companies in this county so long as efforts are making to raise more than the number required. There is but two companies called for, and yet we see the men willing to go, divided into six or eight pieces of companies. It is folly to suppose that all the companies can be filled up.

THE Presbyterian church in Mapleton will be dedicated to the worship of God, on Saturday the 16th day of August. Divine service will commence at 10½ o'clock. Several ministers will be in attendance. The community in general are invited.

STRAWBERRIES.—We invite attention to advertisement of Taylor and Cremer.

Our Army Correspondence.

110th REG., P. V., 4TH BRIGADE, STURGES' DIVISION, In camp near Alexandria, Va., July 21, 1862.

MR. EDITOR:—Supposing you might wish to hear from the 110th Regiment, P. V., occasionally, I write you.—Should you wish my correspondence to continue, mark your approval by sending to my address, your paper.

This Regiment left Harrisburg some 900 strong; we now number on the ground, about 300!! We have marched over 850 miles, pitched over 650 camps, been in six different engagements, two of which were regular pitched battles. In the first, (Winchester,) we stood the brunt at a charge bayonet, and lost our much lamented Lieutenant, Harry Kochersperger, of the "Old Guard." In the last, (Port Republic,) though compelled to retreat, the Brigade done it in order, as veterans; our Regiment acting as the rear guard, and from time to time, resisting the impetuous charge of the enemy's cavalry. The enemy, so far as I have seen, while in a body, fight with a determined and desperate courage. There is no use denying it; and why should we? Though rebels, they are still, or rather were, Americans.

You can hardly pass a distance of five miles in the interior of Virginia, without seeing from five to twenty ladies, dressed in new black silk, and in some villages almost every family appears to be in mourning!

We have been through both valleys, and my opinion is, we will have to go into the same again.

Some of our officers are out recruiting, and being so reduced in numbers, we are now "out of the field" of active service. I said out of the field of active service; I withdraw that assertion, and correct it by saying out of the fighting field,—for of active service in the shape of drills, Heaven knows we have enough. But I suppose it is done for the purpose of giving us a rest; anyhow, we are highly grateful for it. Yesterday (Sunday) this Brigade only had *two* General Inspections and Reviews, having to pass twice through the Review each time, but then we rather liked it, as it showed our proficiency in drill, and now we stand in that respect as a Regiment second to none.

Col. Lewis has shown himself to be one of the bravest of the brave; strict, *just*, honorable. No regiment has a Colonel more beloved, more honored. I need not speak to you of our Lieut. Col. (Crother); you Huntingdon people know him, and so do we; and knowing him, we honor him, and feel proud of him. I think we also have one of the best Chaplains in the army. He is kind, condescending, and *considerate*.

To-day, at noon, we are ordered out on "one Grand Review." It is supposed that the President is to inspect all the troops around Washington. These reviews are a pleasant affair to pass through but somewhat fatiguing; that is, to those on foot.

Yesterday, a new Regiment arrived in sight, composed, I should judge, of nearly 1000 men from that good old State of Connecticut.

To-day, it is said, there will be a Court-martial in our Regiment, before which some three or four, or more, will be brought, and justice, tempered with mercy, meeted out to them. It is but right that those that dance, should pay the fiddler. As a general thing, our Regiment has behaved remarkably well. They have acted as if they had always before them the fear of God and man. I suppose constant peril, together with the admonitions of the Chaplain and other officers, have produced this happy result.

Speaking of fiddlers reminds me that our amateur artist, Sergeant R. Stewart, better known in camp as "Big Fatty," is here, as gay as ever. Nothing but a march of 50 or 100 miles, I think, will reduce him to his "fighting weight."

Huntingdon and its vicinity has sent out some brave fellows; but what could be otherwise expected of a neighborhood presenting such kind, good-hearted and charming women? They done everything that they could for this regiment, while stationed there; and what *remains* of it, are grateful to them.

I will endeavor, should you approve, to keep you posted in respect to our Regiment and Company affairs. I have some very rich matters to speak of—anecdotes, (military), personal reminiscences, &c., that might as well be produced to the world now as hereafter. It is my intention hereafter, to resume my correspondence with the Philadelphia papers, and I assure you, I shall not hesitate in showing nature up in a mirror, always, "of course," keeping strictly within military bounds.

But I must bring this hastily written letter to a close, remaining, as I do,

Yours, &c., MIRROR.

Rumors About Stonewall Jackson.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—President Lincoln has received letters from a Union man in Washington, stating that the writer has information of an intended advance on this city by "Stonewall" Jackson. The President's informant has just returned from Virginia, and obtained his information of Jackson's intention, from what he considers a reliable and authoritative Secession source, and it was given him under a misapprehension as to his real position.

Jackson declares that he was in Baltimore a few days ago, and obtained reliable and complete information regarding the numbers and position of forces and fortifications about that city and in the District of Columbia.

The gentleman who considers it his duty to furnish this information to the President is at least a man of veracity and intelligence, and believes that there is reason to apprehend something from Jackson's plans.

LITTLE WASHINGTON, RAPPAHANNOCK COUNTY, VA., July 23.—The report recently telegraphed from Warrenton that Jackson was at or near Gordonsville, is confirmed from other sources, which state that he is at Louisa Court House, with twenty-four thousand men, and Ewell, with a corps of Jackson's command, is at Gordonsville, making a total of thirty thousand men. His present intention is said to be to assume the offensive, and break our lines, and, if successful, to demonstrate upon Washington, for the purpose of drawing off our forces from Richmond.

As many statements have been published in regard to the expedition commanded by Gen. Hatch, it may not be inappropriate to make the following statements, as given by a returned officer:

After reaching Culpepper, General Hatch pushed his whole force to the Rapidan river, where, in consequence of the destruction of the bridges and the high state of the water, he was compelled to leave his infantry and artillery. With his cavalry he pushed on to Orange Court House, where he learned that the enemy were in force at Gordonsville. He sent thence a company of the Virginia Cavalry towards Gordonsville, who approached within six miles of the latter place and confirmed the report of the enemy's presence and strength.

On Friday, the 18th, two brigades, supposed to be commanded by Ewell, made their appearance at Orange, and on Saturday, after severe skirmishing, Gen. Hatch fell back, and crossed the Rapidan, and arrived at Culpepper on Sunday. During this time, 28 men of Company A, New York Cavalry, were captured by the enemy, owing it is said, to the commanding officer, who did not believe a statement that the enemy were advancing a force upon his station. Two or three men whose horses were saddled made their escape.

After returning to Culpepper, Gen. Hatch made another incursion into Madison, and thence northward into Sperryville, ascertaining that the enemy were not in force in that direction.

That Jackson is in great force at Louisa and Gordonsville is beyond a doubt, and that he intends to attack us at an early day is fully believed; Gen. Pope's forces here have no objection, but rather desire that he will make the attempt.

Unionists Hung in Galveston.

[From the Charleston Courier.]

The conscript law is being fully enforced in Texas, and the Government had summoned every man between thirty-five and forty-five to organize for the defence of the State. An order has been extended for every family to leave Galveston, it having been determined, as in the case of Vicksburg, to defend it to the last. This order has been complied with except by some seven families. The parties being suspected, their homes were searched, when the Stars and Stripes were discovered, intended to be hung out should the Federals take the city. All those guilty of this treason were taken out immediately and hung.

People's Union County Convention.

All the people of Huntingdon county who desire to sustain the National Administration in its holy and patriotic efforts to preserve our glorious Union; to put forth all Constitutional power to vindicate free government, are requested to select their respective Delegates on Saturday, 9th August, (Townships elect at 4 o'clock, P. M., Borough at 7 o'clock, P. M.) to meet in County Convention TUESDAY afternoon, 2 o'clock, AUGUST 12th, at the Court House in Huntingdon, for the purpose of placing in nomination a county ticket, &c.

H. G. FISHER,
July 16, 1862. Chairman People's Co. Con.

LEGISLATURE.

I have been asked if I will be a candidate for the Legislature; and thus publicly I answer. I will accept that trust should it be committed to me by the people; and I pledge them faithful and fearless service with my best ability.

A. W. BENEDICT.
Huntingdon, July 23, 1862.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

I announce myself as a candidate for District Attorney subject to the decision of the People's Union Nominating Convention.

J. H. O. CORBIN.
Huntingdon, July 1st, 1862.

CAUTION.—

I caution all persons against purchasing a note drawn in favor of William Gough for the sum of $31 00, dated July 19th, 1862, as I am determined not to pay the same, as I did not receive value.

July 22, 1862. J. R. McCARTNEY

MARRIED,

In this place, on Tuesday, 22d inst. by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JOHN PLUCK, of Mifflintown, and Miss KATE PIPER, of this place.

The happy couple will please accept our thanks for a share of the CAKE, and may they enjoy a long life of happiness, health and prosperity.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.

MESSRS. TAYLOR and CREMER have for sale, at their Nurseries, in Huntingdon, Pa., the following varieties of Strawberry Plants, at the following prices:

	PER DOZ.	PER 100	PER 1000.
Baltimore Scarlet,	50cts.	$1 50	$10 00
Charles Favorite	50 "	1 50	10 00
Cutter's Seedling,	50 "	1 50	10 00
Diadem,	50 "	1 50	10 00
Hovey's Seedling,	50 "	1 50	10 00
Late White,	25 "	1 00	8 00
Large Early Scarlet,	25 "	1 00	8 00
Longworth's Prolific,	25 "	1 00	8 00
Peabody's Seedling,	50 "	1 50	10 00
Triomphe de Gand,	50 "	2 00	12 00
Trollope's Victoria,	50 "	2 00	12 00
Wilson's Albany,	50 "	1 50	8 00

If planted in August or September they will yield a crop the next June.

July 30, 1862-3t.

☞ GET THE CHEAPEST & BEST. ☜

THE "WILLIAMS & ORVIS'"

UNEQUALLED $25,00 DOUBLE THREAD

FAMILY SEWING MACHINE!

The "WILLIAMS & ORVIS'" SEWING MACHINE, has been in the market nearly four years, during which time it has acquired a reputation, second to that of no other in the world. For excellence, durability and elegance of finish it is unsurpassed; while for cheapness, simplicity, ease and noiselessness of action, it has never been equalled.

We warrant the "Williams & Orvis" to be equal in every respect, and superior in many, to any $50 Machine now in use. It makes the double-loop stitch and will run, hem, gather, tuck, fell, and embroider and do all the work that can be done on any Family Sewing Machine, ever made.

☞ Machines forwarded by Express, with full directions for using, payable on delivery.

☞ Every Machine warranted, and kept in repair *one year, without charge*.

☞ An Agent wanted in every town and county in this State, east of the Allegheny Mountains.

☞ Enclose a stamp for terms and circulars.

Address G. B. JONES & Co.,
(Box 889) No. 50, North 5th st., below Arch,
July 30, 1862-1t. Philadelphia, Pa.

BANK NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned citizens and residents of Pennsylvania have associated themselves together in partnership, and prepared a Certificate for the purpose of establishing a Bank of discount, deposit and circulation or issue, under and in pursuance of the provisions of an Act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved the 31st day of May, A. D. 1861, entitled a "Supplement to an Act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks, approved March 31st, 1860," and any other law or laws of said Commonwealth applicable to and bearing on the subject. The said proposed Bank to be called "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the Borough of Huntingdon, in the County of Huntingdon, and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital stock of one hundred and sixty thousand dollars, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the right and privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding three hundred thousand dollars.

WILLIAM P. ORBISON, JAMES M. BELL,
JOHN SCOTT, JAMES GWIN,
WILLIAM DORRIS, JR., THOMAS FISHER,
GEORGE W. GARRETTSON.

July 22, 1862—6m.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed, dated at Huntingdon, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1862, under the hands and seals of the Hon. George Taylor, President of the Court of Common Pleas, Oyer and Terminer, and general jail delivery of the 24th Judicial District of Pennsylvania, composed of Huntingdon, Blair and Cambria counties; and the Hons. Benjamin F. Patton and William B. Leas his associates, Judges of the county of Huntingdon, justices assigned, appointed to hear, try and determine all and every indictments made or taken for or concerning all crimes, which by the laws of the State are made capital, or felonies of death, and other offences, crimes and misdemeanors, which have been or shall hereafter be committed or perpetrated, for crimes aforesaid—I am commanded to make public proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a *Court of Oyer and Terminer*, of Common Pleas and Quarter Sessions, will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the second Monday (and 11th day) of August next, and those who will prosecute the said prisoners, be then and there to prosecute them as it shall be just, and that all Justices of the Peace, Coroner and Constables within said county, be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock, a. m. of said day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations and remembrances, to do those things which to their offices respectively appertain.

Dated at Huntingdon, the 15th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff*.

PROCLAMATION.—WHEREAS, by a precept to me directed by the Judges of the Common Pleas of the county of Huntingdon, bearing test the 26th day of April, 1862, I am commanded to make Public Proclamation throughout my whole bailiwick, that a Court of Common Pleas will be held at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon, on the 3rd Monday (and 18th day) of August. A. D., 1862, for the trial of all issues in said Court which remain undetermined before the said Judges, when and where all jurors, witnesses, and suitors, in the trials of all issues are required.

Dated at Huntingdon the 15th of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and the 86th year of American Independence.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff*.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

[*Estate of David Confer, dec'd.*]

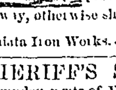
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at public sale, on the premises, on SATURDAY, the 2nd day of AUGUST, A. D. 1862, the following described real estate, to wit:

All that certain piece of a lot of ground, situate in the borough of Huntingdon, being the southern end of lot No. 11, bounded and described as follows: Commencing at a point on Smith street, three feet six inches north of the north eastern corner of the brick building thereon erected; thence across said lot by line of lot now owned by John P. Anderson's heirs, and parallel with Allegheny street, forty-three feet to line of lot belonging to David Snyder's estate, thence along same to Allegheny street; thence by Allegheny street to Smith street; thence along Smith street to the place of beginning; having thereon erected a one story and basement brick building.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year with interest to be secured by bond or mortgage.

GRAFFIUS MILLER,
July 9, 1862. *Administrator*.

STRAY COW.—



Came to the property of the subscriber, in Porter township, Huntingdon county, on or about the 5th inst., a red and white Speckled COW, 7 or 8 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take her away, otherwise she will be sold according to law.

SAMUEL HATFIELD.
Juniata Iron Works, July 21, 1862.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Vend. Exp. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale or outcry, at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, ON MONDAY the 11TH DAY OF AUGUST, 1862, at two o'clock, P. M., the following described property to wit:

Defendant's right, title and interest, in and to one hundred acres of land, more or less, situated in Tod Township, Huntingdon County, in the name of Geo. W. Speer, adjoining lands of R. B. Petrikin and McLane, unimproved.

ALSO—100 acres of land situated in same township, in the name of John McLane, bought from R. B. Petrikin, unimproved.

ALSO—The undivided ¼ of 439 acres of land more or less, situated in the same township, adjoining the Houck Coal bank tract, John McLane and others, in the name of Speer and Dougherty.

ALSO—90 acres of land more or less, situated in the same township, adjoining land of Martin's heirs on the South and West in the name of Speer and Martin, unimproved.

ALSO—395 acres of land more or less, situated in the same township, adjoining the above on the South in the name of Samuel Cornelius, having about forty acres cleared and in a state of cultivation.

ALSO—150 acres of land more or less, situated in the same township, adjoining the above warranted in the name of Eliel Smith, unimproved.

ALSO—George W. Speer's interest in lands of Michael and Joseph Martin, which he held under certain articles of agreement of Record in Huntingdon County. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Franklin H. Lane.

ALSO—The following described messuage or tract of land situate in Henderson township aforesaid, to wit: Beginning at a white oak stump, on line of Alexander Gwin, Esq., and corner of land of James and John Simpson; thence by the latter, south, forty-seven degrees and a half west, one hundred and fifty-two perches to a post in the bottom of "Priscilla's" or "Cabin Hollow;" thence by the residue of the tract of which this is a part, north, forty-five degrees west, one hundred and thirty-four perches and six-tenths, to a small chestnut oak grub on Colestock's line; thence by the same, north, twenty-five degrees west, thirty-five perches to a post, where a hickory is called for on Gwin's line; by it south, eighty-nine degrees east, one hundred and seventy perches to a post, where a pine is called for, and south, forty-seven degrees east, thirty-one perches to the place of beginning; containing eighty-nine acres, one hundred and nineteen perches, and the usual allowance. Being part of a survey in the Frederick Ansbaugh, surveyed on the 9th day of August, A. D., 1786, on a warrant dated January 31, 1785, and part of a tract in the name of Hugh Brady, together with all and singular, the improvements, rights, liberties, privileges and hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Samuel Friedley.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest in and to 101 acres of land, more or less, situated in Shirley township, Huntingdon County, bounded on the South by land of —— Speer, on the north by land of Henry Shaver and others, on the east by the Juniata River, having thereon erected a house and stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William Johns.

ALSO—All the defendant's right, title and interest, in and to the following real estate, viz: One tract of land situate in Clay township, Huntingdon county, containing 579 acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Harriet N. Glasgow on the west, lands of George D. Hudson on the south and east, and lands of Leas and McVity and David Stoner on the north; having thereon erected four dwelling houses, one frame bank barn, one frame grist mill, one saw mill and other out buildings. For further description see Record Book K & L, No. 2, pages 515 and 202 of Book L.

ALSO—One lot of ground situate in the village of Scottsville, Clay township, Huntingdon county, fronting on Main street, 60 feet, and extending back one hundred feet; having thereon erected one frame store house.

ALSO—One lot of ground situate in the same village, bounded by lots of Wm. P. Taylor and Mathias Swoope; having thereon erected one frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Richard Ashman.

No 1—A tract of land in Cromwell township, consisting of parts of several surveys through which Black Log creek runs, adjoining land of Isett, Wigton and Co., and Black Log Mountain on the South and East, land of defendant, occupied by Benj. Heck designated as No. 4 in this levy, and land of Wm. Orbison's heirs on the west, and land of Defendant occupied by Benjamin Long designated as No. 2 in this levy, on the north; containing 260 acres, to the same, more or less, of which about 150 acres are cleared; having thereon erected a stone grist mill, a blast furnace called "Winchester Furnace," a large stone dwelling house, a coal house, now used as a barn, a frame barn painted white, a carriage house, and thirteen log houses, with other buildings usually connected with a Furnace, together with the water power connected therewith, the same consisting of part of a tract warranted in the name of William Chambers and part of the Black Log tract and part of the Richard Ashman tract, &c.

No. 2—A tract of land in Cromwell township now occupied by Benjamin Long, adjoining No. 1 in this levy on the south, land of Wm. Orbison's heirs on the west, Isett, Wigton & Co., on the north, and the Henrietta Cromwell tract on the east, containing 120 acres, to the same, more or less, of which about 65 acres are cleared; having a log house and log barn thereon, being a part of the Bedford and Chamber's tracts, and having an ore bank thereon.

No 3—A tract of land on Black Log Mountain in Cromwell township, adjoining No. 1 & 2 in this levy, on the west, containing 150 acres, more or less, being the one-half of a tract surveyed on a warrant in the name of Henrietta Cromwell.

No. 4—A tract of land in Cromwell township, adjoining No. 1 in this levy, on the east, Rutter's land on the south, land of Benjamin Beers on the west, land of Thomas E. & Wm. P. Orbison, and the heirs of Wm. Orbison on the north, containing 180 acres or thereabouts, of which about 120 acres are cleared, having two log houses and a log barn thereon, being now occupied by Benjamin Heck and others, and having an ore bank thereon.

No. 5—A parcel of land in Cromwell township, at the head of the mill dam, connected with the mill, and so described in No. 1 in this levy, adjoining land of Samuel Grove, Gaven Cluggage's heirs and Isett, Wigton & Co., containing 10 acres, more or less, of which about 6 acres are cleared.

No. 6—A tract of ridge land unimproved in Cromwell township, adjoining land of Andrew McCun on the north, Daniel Book on the west, Thos. E. Orbison on the south, and Rodgers on the east, containing about 90 acres, being part of a tract surveyed in the name of Thomas Bond.

No. 7—A tract or parcel of land in Cromwell township, adjoining land of David Etnire on the north, land of Isett, Wigton & Co., on the north and east, and George Sipes on the east, containing about 75 acres, being part of the Joseph Grubb survey.

No. 8—A tract or parcel of land in Cromwell township, adjoining Joshua Johns on the north, Frederick Harman on the east, Samuel Bolinger on the south, and Isett, Wigton & Co. on the west, containing about 140 acres unimproved.

No 9—A tract of land on Jack's mountain in Cromwell township, adjoining land late of John Brewster and others, containing about 300 acres, of which about 35 acres are cleared, with a house thereon, occupied by Andrew McConaghey.

No. 10—A tract of land in Cromwell township, now occupied by Andrew Banks, adjoining land occupied by Wm. Wallace on the east, Fleming on the south, Jacob Homman on the west, and Richard Heck on the north, containing 130 acres, more or less, of which about 40 acres are cleared, with a small house thereon.

No. 11—A tract of land in Cromwell township, adjoining No. 10 in this levy, on the west, Thomas E. Orbison on the north, Simon Gratz on the east, Solomon Banks on the south, containing about 75 acres, with about 40 cleared, with a house thereon in which William Wallace resides.

No. 12—A tract of land in Cromwell township, warranted in the name of Josephus Ashman, adjoining lands of James Lane on the west and north, Silvester Garber on the east, and John Long and Thos. E. Orbison on the south, containing 50 acres, more or less, of which about 35 acres are cleared, and having an ore bank thereon.

No. 13—A tract or parcel of land in Shirley township, warranted in the name of Hugh Doyle, adjoining land of Thomas C. Ashman on the west and north, lands of Isett, Wigton & Co. on the east and south, containing 30 acres, more or less. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Henry Irwin.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest, in and to one acre of land more or less, situated in Jackson township, Huntingdon County, adjoining lands of Samuel Yocum, Thomas Watson, John Brooks, and the waters of Stone Creek, having thereon erected one log house and stable.

ALSO—Four acres of Meadow Land situated in same township, adjoining lands of Samuel Johnston, William Hays, and the waters of Stone Creek.

ALSO—Four acres of land, more or less, situated in the same township, adjoining lands of Samuel Mitchell having thereon erected one dwelling house, one frame grist mill, with two burs, plaster mill, smut machine and out buildings, with one water power. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Elias Musser and William Musser.

ALSO—One lot of ground situated in the village of Scottsville, Huntingdon County, fronting on Hudson street 58 feet, extending back 99 feet, and having thereon erected a two story frame house 18 by 30 feet. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of William P. Taylor.

ALSO—Defendant's right, title and interest, in and to about six acres of ground be the same more or less, situated in Cass township, Huntingdon County, having thereon erected a two story log house and frame chopping mill and saw mill, and other out buildings, and bounded by lands of John R. Gosnell on the North, Abraham Shon on the South and West. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Jonathan Hoover.

ALSO—One lot of ground situated in the Borough of Orbisonia, Huntingdon County, fronting on Cromwell street and extending back to an alley having thereon erected a two story log house about 18 by 20 feet, one frame black-smith shop and one frame stable. Seized, taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Catharine Cook and Hugh L. Cook, and also as the property of James Hooper.

ALSO—All defendant's right, title and interest in and to about one hundred acres of land, be the same more or less, in Hopewell township, about fifty of which are cleared, having thereon a new log house, two stories high, and a saw mill and other outbuildings, with a cabin barn, and bounded by lands of A. Speck on the north-west, Samuel John Johnston on the east, and James Entrikin on the south-east, and Joshua Hicks on the south-west. Seized and taken in execution, and to be sold as the property of Robert Duncan.

Notice to Purchasers.—Bidders at Sheriff's sales will take notice that immediately upon the property being knocked down, fifty per cent. of all bids under $100, and twenty-five per cent. of all bids over that sum, must be paid to the Sheriff, or the property will be set up again and sold to other bidders who will comply with the above terms.

Sheriff's Sales will hereafter be made on Wednesday, of the first week of Court, and the Deeds acknowledged on the following Wednesday.

JOHN C. WATSON, Sheriff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 16, 1862.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—

Notice is hereby given, to all persons interested that the following named persons have settled their accounts in the Register's Office, at Huntingdon, and that the said accounts will be presented for confirmation and allowance, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Huntingdon, in and for the county of Huntingdon, on Monday the 11th day of August next, (1862,) to wit:

1. Account of John Long, Trustee appointed by the Orphan's Court of Huntingdon county to make sale of the real estate of James Clark, dec'd.

2. Guardianship account of George Hallman, Guardian of J. Taylor Henderson, a minor son of George Henderson, late of West township, dec'd, said minor now also deceased.

3. The account of James Clark and Thomas B. Hyskel, Executors of the last will and testament of Jesse Mothersbaugh, late of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, dec'd.

4. The account of James R. Lane and Franklin H. Lane, Executors of the last will and testament of James Lane, late of Brady township, dec'd.

5. The account of Isabella Stitt and William Harper, Administrators of James Stitt, late of Dublin township, dec'd., filed by Wm. Harper, surviving Administrator of said deceased. Final account.

6. The account of Caleb Guyer, Administrator of George Guyer, sr., late of Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, dec'd. Final account.

7. The account of Moses Swoope and Thomas Dean, Administrators of Caleb Swoope, late of Union township, deceased.

8. The final account of John Meminger, Administrator of Tamer B. Law, late of Clay township, dec'd.

9. Account of George W. Rouse, Administrator of John Rouse, late of Dublin township, Huntingdon county, deceased.

10. The account of David Henderson, Guardian of Charles E. Conrad and Lucinda Conrad, minor children of John Conrad, Esq., late of Jackson township, dec'd.

11. The account of Jacob W. Shively, Administrator of Mary Shively, late of Porter township, dec'd.

12. Account of Samuel M. Stewart, Executor of the last will and testament of John Campbell, late of Jackson township, dec'd.

13. First and final account of John Scott, Esq., Administrator of Mary Raymond, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., with a distribution account to be presented for confirmation with the same.

14. The account of Simeon Wright, Esq., Administrator of Abraham Shaw, dec'd.

15. The Account of Benjamin F. Brown, Administrator of the estate of Philip Walter, late of Morris township, deceased.

16. The Final Administration account of Jacob Weaver and John W. Berkstresser, Executors of Jacob S. Berkstresser, deceased.

17. The accounts of William Stewart, who in his life time was Guardian of George Calvin Borst and Mary E. Borst, minor children of George Borst, dec'd., filed by James A. Stewart, Administrator of said Wm. Stewart deceased.

18. The partial, and also the supplemental and final accounts of Joseph McCoy, one of the Administrators of John Snyder, dec'd.

DANIEL W. WOMELSDORF, Register.

REGISTER'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, July 16, 1862.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

To the School Directors and Teachers of Huntingdon County:

The Annual Examination of applicants for the schools of the several districts of this county, will be held as follows:

Porter and Alexandria,	August	14, at Alexandria.
Morris	"	15, at Waterstreet.
Franklin,	"	16, at Franklinville.
Warriorsmark,	"	18, at Birmingham.
Brady,	"	19, at Mill Creek.
Union,	"	20, at Mapleton.
Cass and Cassville,	"	22, at Cassville.
West,	"	26, at Shavers cr'k bridge.
Barree,	"	27, at Manor Hill.
Jackson,	"	28, at McAlevy's Fort.
Shirley,	"	30, at Mount Union.
Shirleysburg borough,	Sept.	1, at Shirleysburg.
Cromwell,	"	2, at Orbisonia.
Walker,	"	6, at McConnellstown.
Dublin,	"	9, at Shade Gap.
Tell,	"	10, at Union school house.
Springfield,	"	12, at Meadow Gap.
Clay,	"	13, at Scottsville.
Henderson,	"	16, at Union school house.
Oneida,	"	17, at Centre Union S. H.
Juniata,	"	18, at Bell Crown S. H.
Penn,	"	19, at Marklesburg.
Hopewell,	"	20, at Coffee Run.
Carbon,	"	23, at Coalmont.
Tod,	"	25, at Newburg.

In making out the above list we have not been able to consult the wishes of the directors and citizens of all the districts, but, if the time and place fixed for any of the examinations be objectionable, they will be changed at the suggestion of directors if they will notify us immediately. Examinations will commence at 9 o'clock. Directors are especially invited to be present.

R. McDIVITT,
Huntingdon, July 16 Co. Supt.

WAR FOR THE UNION.

NEW ORLEANS, ST. LOUIS, MEMPHIS, NORFOLK, &c., TAKEN.—ASHBY SLAIN, AND THE BACK-BONE OF "SECESH" BROKEN!!!

But while you rejoice at the success of our gallant troops, and the prospect of the speedy downfall of the Rebel Army, do not forget to call at the store of

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

before purchasing elsewhere, and see our new stock of goods, consisting of

Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Boots and Shoes,
Queensware,
Crockeryware,
Tobacco, Segars,
Hams,
Flitch,
Shoulders,
Fish,
Flour,
Salt,

and a general assortment of notions, all of which are offered on reasonable terms for cash or produce.

Huntingdon, July 1, 1862.

RECRUITS WANTED

FOR PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS

NOW IN THE FIELD.

THE undersigned, in accordance with General Orders, Head Quarters of the Army, and under the direction of Capt. R. I. Dodge, General Superintendent of Recruiting Service for the State of Pennsylvania, has opened a Recruiting Office in the building formerly occupied as Head-Quarters of Camp Crossman, opposite the Exchange Hotel, Railroad street, Huntingdon, Penna.

I am authorized to enlist men for any Pennsylvania Regiment now in the field that is not already full.

Subsistence and pay to commence from date of enlistment.

Capt. SETH BENNER,
110th Regiment, P. V.
Huntingdon, July 16, 1862. *On Recruiting Service*.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY;

FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

The Fall Session of this Institution will begin July 31, 1862.

The expenses per quarter, or 11 weeks, in Common English, are $22, washing, light and fuel not included. For information, address

J. W. HUGHES,
Cassville, Huntingdon co.,
July 2, 1862-4t. Penna.

A FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE.

WILL be sold at private sale, a farm in Union township, Huntingdon county, the estate of Jacob H. Miller, deceased, containing 300 acres, 180 of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and well watered. The improvements are a two-story frame house, a log barn, and other outbuildings, with a good spring near the house, a large apple orchard and a great variety of other kinds of fruit of the best quality.

Terms will be made reasonable.

Possession will be given on the 1st of April next.

For further information apply to MARY MILLER, living on the premises. [July 2, 1862-tf.

BANK NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the 25th Section, First Article of the amended Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania, and the First Section of the Act of the General Assembly, passed the first day of June, 1839, the undersigned citizens of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the Legislature of said State, at its next session, commencing the first Tuesday of January, 1863, for the charter of a Bank, to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, in the county of Huntingdon, and State aforesaid, to be called the "BROAD TOP BANK;" the capital stock thereof to be One Hundred Thousand Dollars, and the specific object for which the proposed corporation is to be chartered is to transact the usual and legitimate business of a Bank of issue, discount, deposit and exchange.

DAVID BLAIR, J. GEORGE MILES,
JOHN J. LAWRENCE, WILLIAM LEWIS,
R. B. WIGTON, ALEXANDER PORT,
ROBT. HARE POWELL, JOHN R. HUNTER,
JAMES MAGUIRE, GEORGE EBY,
DAVID DUNN, A. R. STEWART,
R. M. CUNINGHAM.

June 3, 1862-6m.

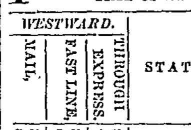


NEW MARBLE YARD,

ON MIFFLIN STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

JAMES M. GREEN respectfully informs the public that he is fully prepared to furnish in the best style of workmanship, all kinds of TOMB STONES, at prices cheaper than they can be had in the county. He hopes, by strict attention to business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

Huntingdon, Jan. 28, 1862.



PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
4 31	......	......	Newton Hamilton,	......	......	9 48
4 39	......	6 01	Mt. Union,	10 13	......	9 40
4 54	......	......	Mill Creek,	......	......	9 25
5 08	6 56	6 29	Huntingdon,	9 50	2 12	9 11
5 24	......	......	Petersburg,	9 37	......	8 58
5 32	......	......	Barree,	......	......	8 50
5 39	......	6 56	Spruce Creek,	9 20	......	8 42
5 55	......	......	Birmingham,	......	......	8 27
6 04	......	7 18	Tyrone,	9 07	......	8 18
6 15	......	......	Tipton,	8 59	......	8 08
6 20	......	......	Fostoria,	......	......	8 03
6 25	......	7 35	Bell's Mills,	8 52	......	7 59
6 45	8 05	7 50	Altoona,	8 40	1 00	7 45
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

Accommodation Train arrives at 12:50 and leaves at 1:30 P. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Thursday, June 26th, 1862, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS. Even'g P. M.	Morn'g A. M.	STATIONS AND SIDINGS.	DOWN TRAINS. Morn'g P. M.	Even'g P. M.
LE 5 20	LE 7 20	Huntingdon,	AR 12 30	AR 9 23
5 35	7 40	McConnellstown,	12 10	9 08
5 41	7 48	Pleasant Grove,	12 02	9 02
5 53	8 04	Marklesburg,	11 46	8 50
6 05	8 20	Coffee Run,	11 30	8 38
6 11	8 28	Rough & Ready,	11 22	8 32
6 20	8 40	Cove,	11 10	8 20
6 23	8 44	Fisher's Summit,	11 06	8 17
LE 6 40	AR 9 00 LE 9 10	Saxton,	10 50	LE 8 05
7 00	9 35	Riddlesburg,	10 25	7 40
AR 7 10	AR 9 45	Hopewell,	LE 10 15	LE 7 30
LE 6 40	LE 9 10	Saxton,	AR 10 50	AR 8 05
7 00	9 32	Coalmont,	10 30	7 45
7 10	9 40	Crawford,	10 25	7 35
AR 7 20	AR 10 00	Dudley,	LE 10 15	LE 7 25
		Broad Top City,		

READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE North and North-West for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, LEBANON, ALLENTOWN, EASTON, &c., &c.

Trains leave HARRISBURG for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, READING, POTTSVILLE, and all Intermediate Stations, at 8 A. M., and 1.40 P. M.

NEW-YORK Express leaves HARRISBURG at 1.25 A. M., arriving at NEW-YORK at 8.25 the same morning.

Fares from HARRISBURG: To NEW-YORK, $5 00; to PHILADELPHIA, $3 25 and $2 70. Baggage checked through.

Returning, leave NEW-YORK at 6 A. M., 12 Noon, and 8 P. M., (PITTSBURGH EXPRESS.) Leave PHILADELPHIA at 8 A. M., and 3.15 P. M.

Sleeping cars in the NEW-YORK EXPRESS TRAINS, through to and from PITTSBURGH without change.

Passengers by the CATAWISSA Rail Road leave PORT CLINTON at 4.45 A. M., for PHILADELPHIA and all Intermediate Stations; and at 3.00 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA, NEW-YORK, and all Way Points.

Trains leave POTTSVILLE at 9.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., for PHILADELPHIA and NEW-YORK; and at 5.30 P. M., for AUBURN and PORT CLINTON only, connecting for PINE GROVE and with the CATAWISSA Rail Road.

An Accommodation Passenger Train leaves READING at 6 A. M., and returns from PHILADELPHIA at 5 P. M.

☞ All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

A Sunday train leaves POTTSVILLE at 7.30 A. M., and PHILADELPHIA at 3.15 P. M.

COMMUTATION, MILEAGE, SEASON, and EXCURSION TICKETS, at reduced rates to and from all points.

G. A. NICOLLS,
June 3, 1862. *General Superintendent.*

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS

AND

SMALL PORTRAITS

OF

ALL THE DISTINGUISHED OFFICERS AND CIVILIANS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

WRAPPING PAPER!

A good article for sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

July 28, 1862.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour $5,75
Common and Superfine ...... $4,75@5,00
Rye Flour $3,25
Corn Meal $2,87½
Extra White Wheat ...... $1,40@1,42
Fair and Prime Red ...... $1,30@1,33
Rye 75c
Corn, prime Yellow 64
Oats 44
Cloverseed, ⅌ 64 lbs $5,75
Timothy $2,00
Wool ...... 53@55c
Hides ...... 6½@8

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Extra Family Flour ⅌ bbl ...... $5,50@6,25
Extra do ⅌ cwt 3,00
White Wheat 1,10
Red Wheat 1,00
Rye 50
Corn 45
Oats 28
Cloverseed 4,00
Flaxseed 1,25
Dried Apples 1,25
Butter 10
Eggs 10
Lard 10
Ham 10
Shoulder 8
Sides 8
Tallow 9

COURT AFFAIRS.

TRIAL LIST—AUGUST TERM, '62.

FIRST WEEK.

Matthew Truman	vs	David Aurandt, et al.
Andrew Hegle	vs	Henry Robison, et al.
Adolphus Patterson	vs	Isaac Zimmerman.
John Taylor, et al	vs	James Entrekin, et al.
Beidleman & Haywood	vs	J. Brewster's Ex. Gar.
John Watt for use	vs	William McClure & Co.
John Snyder for use	vs	D. Brotherline with no.
Morris, Tasker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Mattern.

SECOND WEEK.

Konigmacher & Bauman	vs	Robert McCarl & wife.
Jeremiah D. Butts	vs	J. A. Cunningham's Ad.
W. W. & D. C. Entrekin f u	vs	Michael Stone et al.
Benjamin Rinker	vs	George Swartz.
Henry Orlady	vs	Daniel Houtz.
William McDivitt	vs	Sarah McDivitt.
George Vawn's Adm'r.	vs	Brice X. Blair.
J. Gillam & wife for use	vs	William Rothrock.
Nathan Kelly's Executor	vs	Abraham Wagoner &
Same	vs	George Wagoner &
Jamison Kelly	vs	Abraham Wagoner.
James Kelly	vs	G. Wagoner et al &
J. Brewster's Executor	vs	Jeremiah Bauman &c.
Samuel Thompson's Adm'r	vs	Wm. Thompson's Adm'r.
Samuel W. Thompson	vs	James Kelly, et al.
John Snyder	vs	John C. Watson, Esq.
John Brewster's Executor	vs	Jeremiah Bauman &c.

WM. C. WAGONER, Prot'y.

Huntingdon, July 23, 1862.

GRAND JURORS.

J. Simpson Africa, surveyor, Huntingdon.
Anthony Beaver, carpenter, Penn.
John G. Boyer, merchant, Penn.
Samuel Brumbaugh, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Curfman, farmer, Cass.
Solomon Chilcote, miner, Tod.
Nicholas Decker, farmer, Juniata.
Michael Garner, farmer, Penn.
James Green, farmer, Oneida.
William G. Harper, farmer, Dublin.
John Heffner, farmer, Walker.
Frederick Hanner, farmer, Cromwell.
Daniel Kyper, farmer, Oneida.
John R. McCarthey, farmer, Brady.
Samuel McClain, farmer, Cass.
Wm. I. Steel, saddler, Huntingdon.
Amos Smith, farmer, Cass.
Alexander States, wagon-maker, Walker.
Wm. A. Steffey, teacher, Jackson.
Robert Stitt, gentleman, Huntingdon.
David Shaver, farmer, Shirley.
David Wallsmith, farmer, Oneida.
Jonathan R. Wilson, farmer, West.
Louis Yocum, laborer, Union.

TRAVERSE JURORS—FIRST WEEK.

Benjamin F. Bare, clerk, Shirley.
Benjamin F. Brown, teacher, Morris.
John Brown, farmer, Brady.
James Coy, farmer, Barree.
Alva Chilcote, farmer, Cromwell.
Edward Cox, farmer, Barree.
John Carberry, farmer, Carbon.
Andrew Crotsley, farmer, Penn.
Robert Cummins, farmer, Jackson.
John W. Donaldson, farmer, Hopewell.
R. A. Dorsey, Merchant, Morris.
John Dougherty, gentleman, Shirley.
Allen Edwards, farmer, Tod.
Daniel Funk, farmer, Union.
John Grove, farmer, Penn.
William Hoffman, carpenter, Huntingdon.
Jacob F. Hoover, farmer, Penn.
Robert L. Henderson, farmer, Franklin.
Henry Houpt, farmer, Carbon.
James Hustor, farmer, Jackson.
Andrew Henderson, farmer, Cass.
William Jackson, farmer, Jackson.
Samuel Kiergor, mason, Carbon.
George Kemberlin, blacksmith, Oneida.
Daniel Knode, farmer, Porter.
Benjamin Kough, farmer, Dublin.
Samuel Keller, farmer, Morris.
Isaac Keith, farmer, Tod.
James Lee, farmer, Jackson.
Adam Lightner, farmer, West.
Jacob H. Lutz, merchant, Shirley.
Daniel McClure, carpenter, Tell.
Samuel McCord, farmer, Jackson.
David Norris, farmer, Penn.
John Noble, pumpmaker, Cassville.
Jonathan Rhulo, carpenter, Morris.
James Smiley, farmer, Henderson.
John Slone, farmer, Juniata.
Jacob Schoffner, farmer, Brady.
Benjamin E. Stitt, farmer, Dublin.
William H. Simpson, farmer, Brady.
David F. Tussey, farmer, Porter.
John Vandevender, laborer, Brady.
John Walls, farmer, Cass.
John Whitesides, clerk, Carbon.
Isaac Wolverton, pumpmaker, Henderson.
John Yocum, farmer, Tell.
Wm. Zentmire, farmer, Warriorsmark.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Charles Atherton, carpenter, Shirleysburg.
Washington Baker, farmer, Tod.
Josiah Benn, founder, Franklin.
William Brewster, M. D., Huntingdon.
Wesley Crotsley, farmer, Cass.
John M. Clark, tailor, Shirleysburg.
Matthew Collins, farmer, Shirley.
Richard Chilcoat, farmer, Union.
John Dysart, farmer, Porter.
Casper Fisher, farmer, Hopewell.
Isaac Gorsuch, farmer, Brady.
Moses Greenland, farmer, Cass.
George Glazier, carpenter, Huntingdon.
John Gifford, jr., farmer, Shirley.
Andrew Gilliland, farmer, Cromwell.
George Hamilton, farmer, Hopewell.
Adam Keith, manager, Franklin.
Frederick Kuhn, carpenter, Franklin.
Nathaniel Lytle, saddler, Morris.
John A. McPherron, farmer, Franklin.
James Morrow, farmer, Franklin.
Jacob C. Miller, farmer, Barree.
Christian Miller, farmer, Cass.
Newton Madden, farmer, Springfield.
Henry G. Neff, farmer, Porter.
William Obum, teacher, Jackson.
James Porter, jr., farmer, West.
Joseph Rodkey, farmer, Carbon.
William Robb, farmer, Walker.
David Stevens, farmer, Clay.
Joseph Shore, farmer, Clay.
Lee Semple, farmer, Jackson.
Robert Vaun, constable, Tell.
Samuel Wigton, farmer, Franklin.
David Wible, farmer, Springfield.
Richard Wills, cabinet-maker, Warriorsmark.

Huntingdon Normal School.

The Fall Term of this School will commence September 1st, 1862, and continue twenty-one weeks, including one week of vacation.

A demand for competent teachers has induced the Principal to organize a NORMAL SCHOOL, whose members will receive special instruction in the THEORY and PRACTICE of teaching. The members, on graduating, will be entitled to a certificate commending them to the confidence of those who desire to employ teachers.

A sufficient number of instructors will be employed, to make a proper division of labor, and give to each class time for drilling—an important element in successful teaching.

The government of the school shall be such as will best promote the progress of each pupil, and the general interest of the whole school.

The Principal will endeavor to furnish his pupils with facilities for acquiring a thorough education.

TUITION.

Common English Branches ...... $ 6 00
Higher " 10 00
Languages and pure Mathematics 12 00
Incidentals 25

LUTHER P. WHIPPLE,
Huntingdon, July 9, 1862-2m. Principal.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

BIRD CAGES,

FEED BOXES, FOUNTAINS, WASHING DISHES, AND SEED,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.

THE BEST

STOCK OF FINE STATIONERY,

FOR

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

EVER RECEIVED IN HUNTINGDON,

CAN NOW BE HAD

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER.
A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WASHINGTON NOT TAKEN!!

OUR FLAG STILL WAVES.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN has just received from the Eastern Cities, a large assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Hardware, Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
and all other articles kept in country stores, which he is offering at his Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are *invited to call* and examine his Fancy Goods.
Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, he is able to buy his goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, he takes all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, he hopes to receive a *continuation of the* liberal patronage with which he has been heretofore favored.
Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee Run Station, and is prepared to ship all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
August 29, 1861.

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY!

AN

IMMENSE STOCK

AND

ENDLESS VARIETY

OF

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c.

NOW OPEN

AND FOR SALE BY

JAS. A. BROWN,

HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.

April 15, 1862.

NEW ARRIVAL

OF

NEW GOODS!

G. ASH. MILLER

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

A FRESH STOCK OF THE

BEST GROCERIES,

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS, &C., &C.

AND

ARTICLES TOO NUMEROUS TO MENTION.

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

AND

THE PUBLIC GENERALLY,

ARE REQUESTED TO CALL AND EXAMINE MY STOCK OF

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

G. ASH. MILLER.

Huntingdon, April 22, 1862.

GOODS REDUCED TO OLD PRICES!

FISHER & SON

Have just Opened and offer to the Public,

A

SPLENDID STOCK

OF

WELL SELECTED NEW GOODS,

AT

REDUCED PRICES.

THE PUBLIC

Will please call and examine our Goods.

FISHER & SON.

April 8, 1862.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill street, in the building formerly occupied as the "Journal" Printing Office.
Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862.

J. H. O. CORBIN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Office on Hill Street.

Huntingdon, Jan. 14, 1862-tf.

R. ALLISON MILLER,
DENTIST,
Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.
April 13, 1859.

J. E. GREENE, DENTIST.
Office on Railroad street, opposite the Jackson Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa.
March 25, 1862.

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS,
TASSELS, &C.,
and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

1862. THE 1862.

LARGEST AND BEST

STOCK OF

WALL PAPER

Ever Brought to Huntingdon,

Is now ready for inspection and sale,

AT

LEWIS'

Book, Stationery and Music Store.

NEW AND ELEGANT STYLES

AT

LOWER PRICES

Than the same article can be bought in Philadelphia or Pittsburg.

OUR STOCK

Consists of upwards of

One Hundred Different Styles

OF

Wall & Ceiling Paper & Bordering,

FOR

The Parlor, Sitting Room, Dining Room, Bed Room, Hall, Kitchen, Office, Store, Shop, &c., &c.

Call at the "Globe" Building,
and examine our stock and prices.

1862. CLOTHING. 1862.

H. ROMAN.

NEW

CLOTHING

FOR

SPRING AND SUMMER,

JUST RECEIVED

AT

H. ROMAN'S

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

SPRING AND SUMMER

FASHIONS!

ROBT. KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

HAS A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, and

PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.-3m.

UNION

VARIETY CASES.

COLEMAN & CO.'S Variety Envelopes are superceded by their new and beautiful UNION VARIETY CASES, much superior and much to be preferred. They are certainly cheap and very desirable. We wish our friends to call at Lewis' Book and Stationery Store, and see them—to see is to buy.
COLEMAN & CO.
Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1862.

THE FIRST

SPRING GOODS,

JUST OPENED AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S.

A LARGE STOCK

AND

FULL ASSORTMENT,

AT PRICES

TO PLEASE EVERYBODY.

CALL AND EXAMINE FOR YOURSELVES.

SILVER AND GOLD,

AND ALL PAPER ON GOOD BANKS & INDIVIDUALS,

Taken at Par in Exchange for Goods.

The highest prices paid in Goods for all kinds of

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FOR BARGAINS,

CALL AT

A. B. CUNNINGHAM'S STORE.

Huntingdon, March 25, 1862.

HEAD QUARTERS

FOR

NEW GOODS.

D. P. GWIN

INFORMS THE PUBLIC

THAT HE HAS

JUST OPENED

A

SPLENDID STOCK of NEW GOODS

THAT

CAN'T BE BEAT

IN

CHEAPNESS AND QUALITY.

COME AND SEE.

D. P. GWIN.

April 8, 1862.

The Insurance Company of North America, at Philadelphia.

INCORPORATED 1794.

Capital and assets, $1,254,719 81.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
OFFICE, NO. 232 WALNUT STREET.

THE undersigned, Agent for the above well known and reliable company, will make insurances against loss or damage by fire for periods from one month to perpetual, on property in town or country.
J. SIMPSON AFRICA.
Huntingdon, Feb. 24, 1862-6m.

NEW CLOTHING

AT LOW PRICES.

M. GUTMAN

HAS JUST OPENED A FINE STOCK OF NEW

SPRING CLOTHING,

Which he offers to all who want to be

CLOTHED,

AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.

His Stock consists of Ready-made Clothing for

MEN AND BOYS,

ALSO,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.
Call at the east corner of the *Diamond*, over *Long's* Grocery.
MANUAL GUTMAN.
April 8, 1862.

NEW STOCK OF GOODS.

EVERYBODY IS INVITED TO CALL AT

S. S. SMITH'S STORE,

ON HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PENNA.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.
S. S. SMITH.
Huntingdon, April 8, 1862.

KOLLOCK'S DANDELION COFFEE.
This preparation, made from the best *Java Coffee*, is recommended by physicians as a superior NUTRITIOUS BEVERAGE for General Debility, Dyspepsia, and all bilious disorders. Thousands who have been compelled to abandon the use of coffee will use this without injurious effects. One can contains the strength of two pounds of ordinary coffee. Price 25 cents.

KOLLOCK'S LEVAIN,

The purest and best BAKING POWDER known, for making light, sweet and nutritious Bread and cakes. Price 15 cents.

MANUFACTURED BY
M. H. KOLLOCK, CHEMIST,
Corner of Broad and Chestnut Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
And sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
Feb. 24, 1862-1y.

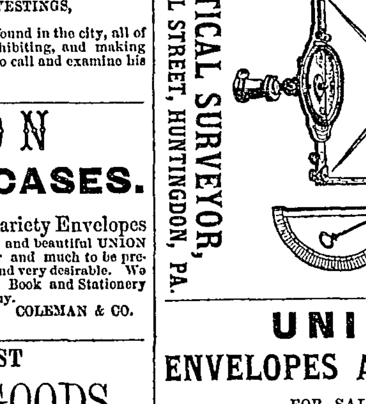
THE ST. LOUIS, CHESTNUT Street, between Third and Fourth, Philadelphia.
The undersigned, having leased, for a term of years, this popular house, have the pleasure of announcing to their friends and the travelling community, that it is now open for the reception of guests. The house since the first of March last, has been entirely renovated and refitted in a superior manner; the apartments are large, well ventilated and furnished in modern style. It is centrally located, convenient to all the depot and steamboat landings, and in the immediate vicinity of the Custom House, Post Office and the Corn Exchange.
Connected with the Hotel is a Restaurant for the accommodation of those preferring the European plan.—Prices of Rooms from Three to Seven Dollars per week, according to location.
Board $1 50 per day. Table d'Hote for merchants and business men from 1 to 3 P. M.
HENRY NEIL.
ISAAC L. DEVOE,
April 8, 1862-1y.

"THE UNION,"

Arch Street, Above Third, Philada.

UPTON S. NEWCOMER, Proprietor.

☞ This Hotel is central, convenient by Passenger Cars to all parts of the City, and in every particular adapted to the comfort and wants of the business public.
☞ Terms, $1.50 per day.
Sept. 10, 1861.-1y.



PRACTICAL SURVEYOR,
OFFICE, HILL STREET, HUNTINGDON, PA.

UNION

ENVELOPES AND PAPER

FOR SALE AT

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the stock of beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.
Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c, will be furnished to order.
W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.
WM. WILLIAMS.
Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

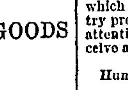
His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.
All orders will be promptly attended to.
WM. ROTHROCK,
WM. N. KIRBY.
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.
J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.
Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water.*
This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.
Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.
A large variety also of
COAL OIL LAMPS,
Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

OIL CLOTH WINDOW SHADES,

GILT GOLD SHADES,

MUSLIN SHADES,

BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

TAPE, CORD AND TASSALS,

A FULL ASSORTMENT

AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

MILITARY BOOKS.

REVISED ARMY REGULATIONS.

BY AUTHORITY OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The book is an octavo of 560 pages, is elegantly printed on fine paper, with new bold type, and has an *admirable exhaustive index*, for which every officer will be grateful, the moment his eye rests upon it, as no former edition has ever had an index, and the want of one has been long felt in the Army.
The Appendix embraces the Articles of War, containing many important corrections; also, selections from the *Military Acts of Congress, including* those passed at the last session.
PRICE $2, 00. FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

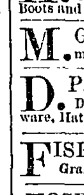
CAVALRY TACTICS,

[AUTHORIZED EDITION.]

By Major William Gilham, U. S. A,

Just published and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.—
Complete in one volume. Price $1.00.

UNITED STATES INFANTRY TACTICS.



For the instruction, exercise, and manoeuvres of the United States Infantry, including Infantry of the Line, Light Infantry, and Riflemen, prepared under the direction of the War Department, and authorized and adopted by the Secretary of War, May 1st, 1861. containing the school of the soldier; the school of the company; instruction for skirmishers, and the *general calls; the calls for skirmishers,* and the school of the battalion; including the articles of war and a dictionary of military terms.
Complete in one volume. Price $1.25. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

ALSO,

THE HANDY BOOK

FOR THE

UNITED STATES SOLDIER,

On coming into service: containing a complete system of instruction in the *School of the Soldier, with a preliminary* explanation of the formation of a Battalion on Parade, the Position of the officers, &c., &c., being a first book or introduction to authorized U. S. Infantry Tactics, just published. Price 25 cents. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

ALSO,

Hardee's Rifle and Light Infantry

TACTICS,

Complete in 2 vols. Price $1.50. For sale at
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.
☞ The Books sent by mail to any address on the receipt of the price.
Huntingdon May 28, 1861.

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers.
SANDER'S do do do
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Smith's, Bullion's and Brown's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Camp's Geography, with Key to Mitchell's Outline Maps.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's and Brooks' Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Child's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Potter & Hammond's Penmanship in twelve numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Greenleaf's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Union Song Book,
The Dime Military Song Book,
The American Dime Song Book,
Yankee Doodle Songster,
Songs for the Union,
The Stars and Stripes Songster,
Dixey's Essence of Burnt Cork Songster,
Gus Shaw's Comic Songs,
Berry's Comic Songs,
The Shilling Song Book,
Lover's Irish Songs,
Dime Book of Fun,
Dime Book of Etiquette,
New Dime American Joker,
The Dime and other Novels,
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NOTICE TO ALL!!
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JOSEPH REIGGER.
Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

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IN THE DIAMOND,
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DRY GOODS, of the very best, at MILLER'S.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

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Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

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